FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LUMEA ADVOCATES INDIVIDUAL CEMA STATES-EEC NEGOTIATIONS

AU151057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0917 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Mar, AGERPRES--The Common Market member countries represent about one fourth of the overall foreign trade of Romania; she takes action for amplifying these relations, setting out from the objective existence of the Common Market and declaring in favour of adequate agreements. With a view to further amplifying economic relations with the Common Market, the Romanian weekly of foreign affairs LUMEA of March 15 stresses in an article answering questions from its readers: Romania declares in favour of the improvement of the preferential trade treatment granted in 1974, considering that the respective organization shows in practice certain tendencies of exerting a series of quantity restrictions and of reducing the list of products of a generalised preference.

Against the background of the need for the trade relations to expand between Romania and the E.E.C. member countries, the Brussels headquarters of the Common Market was the venue of negotiations aimed at attaining a sectional trade agreement of other industrial products than steel and textiles, since in those domains problems have been solved by the agreements in force. The sides also negotiated the setting up of a Romania-E.E.C. joint commission for checking on the implementation of the existing agreements between Romania and the Common Market.

Besides the preoccupation for directly solving matters of immediate concern to her, Romania is also interested in reaching adequate agreements between the C.M.E.A. and the E.E.C., the review writes. Just as President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in an interview granted recently to Italian newspaper IL GIORNALE NUOVO, such an agreement would be of special importance for the development of economic relations between the socialist countries and the Common Market and--more generally--would have a political significance as to the development of collaboration among countries with differing social systems.

In this framework, LUMEA reads, Romania thinks that the very initiation of negotiations between the C.M.E.A. and the Common Market is an important factor and that it meets the interests of the member countries of the two bodies, that is, coming to an agreement as to the principles of economic collaboration among the respective countries. At the same time the article stresses that once with these negotiations each country should take action for solving the problems of economic collaboration, of developing trade exchanges, in tune with their needs. Interested in finding solutions to such concrete problems of her economic relations with the Common Market and the member countries of that body, LUMEA writes in conclusion, Romania strives to find best solutions, in the spirit of the principles of equality, respect for independence and mutual advantage.

BRIEFS

WORLD TEACHERS' FEDERATION SESSION--Sofia, March 2, (BTA)--A session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions (FISE) was held here to discuss problems in the work of the organization. A report on FISE's work was read by its secretary general, Mr Daniel Returot, who spoke about the successes of the teachers' unions in the implementation of the main task--the education of the younger generation. It was pointed out that the federation's closer and brisker contacts with its regional organizations of teachers and their joint work were needed to further raise its international prestige. Another topic on the agenda were FISE's ties with UNESCO, which are to be particularly active in the preparation of the International Year of the Child. A resolution was adopted on the 1979 FISE work. A decision was made to hold a session of the Administrative Committee of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions in July, to which Bulgaria, too, will send representatives. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 2 Mar 79 AU]

REASONS FOR LACK OF PROGRESS IN VIENNA DISCUSSED

LD170502 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe the members met this week for the 197th plenary session. At present the 17th round of negotiations is under way. They have been going on for the past 5 years. Concrete results still remain to be achieved. What are the reasons for this lack of progress? Guenther Meisler investigates:

There ought to be no doubt as to the purpose of the Vienna negotiations. The two biggest military coalitions are facing each other in central Europe in the presence of a high concentration of troops and arms. Military detente lags far behind political detente. The task of the Vienna negotiations, therefore, is to bring up this military sector as quickly as possible. The numerous initiatives by the socialist countries submitted during the 5 years of deliberation have taken this into account. The last proposal of this sort was made on 8 June of last year. In it, essential positions of the Western side were taken up in a constructive fashion, so far as they were reconcilable with the basic principles of these negotiations, for example, with the total mutuality of reductions, the involvement of all 11 potential treaty partners in these reductions and, above all, with the principle of undiminished security of all states concerned also following the reduction of the military capabilities. However, this new concession by the socialist countries has so far remained ignored by the NATO states. Now, as before, they stick to their inflexible, destructive attitude which hides the not very well concealed intention of gaining unilateral military advantages, not least in connection with NATO's long-term program. This intention is most clearly shown by the untenable demand for the Warsaw states to reduce by two and one-half to three times more than the NATO states. This demand cannot be justified at all. In Vienna official statistics were exchanged some time ago which prove clearly that an approximate military balance of power exists in central Europe, a change of which in favor of the aggressive NATO forces would doubtless endanger peace.

The Soviet statement of principle has, therefore, once again appealed to the Western states in Vienna to stop their delaying tactics, to give up their contention concerning figures and statistics and to show political willingness for concrete negotiating results. This applies especially to the West European countries and Canada, which, instead of making an individual contribution toward reduction, are trying to wriggle out of this affair with empty phrases. Behind all that is the attempt--particularly by the FRG--to exclude large troop contingents in Western Europe from any reduction. But this is quite irreconcilable with the principles adopted right at the beginning of the Vienna negotiations.

It seems as if certain circles in the West are not interested in progress being made in Vienna, despite public protestations to the contrary. How else could one assess the constant attempts to conjure up an alleged Soviet threat, which in reality does not exist and has never existed. This is, as Leonid Brezhnev said in his Moscow election speech, merely a tactic used by Western countries to avoid agreement just at the time when the positions of the sides have essentially come closer. But this tactic can not, of course, lead to any progress and not at all to an agreement. As far as the socialist countries are concerned, they adhere to their proposals which are based on equality and equal security. What one must expect now is a constructive and, above all, politically honest answer from the West.

ATA DISCUSSES BRZEZINSKI TOUR OF MIDDLE EAST

AU191205 Tirana ATA in English 1140 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

["Tour Serving the Plots of U.S. Imperialism in the Middle East"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 19 March, ATA--Chief adviser of U.S. President Carter, Brzezinski, went to Saudi Arabia and from there to Jordan recently, in the framework of a tour of the Middle East. According to reports, the main theme of the talks of this top White House emissary with the chieftains of the reactionary regimes of Riyadh and Amman, was the recent political developments in the Middle East, following Carter's tour of this area.

The aim of Brzezinski's visit to Saudi Arabia and Jordan was the ensurance of full support by these countries for the carrying out of the plots hatched up by the head of the White House. Likewise, Brzezinski's recent tour is an expression of the fierce rivalry of U.S. imperialism with Soviet social imperialism, which is not staying [with] folded arms, but is operating somewhere clamourously and somewhere elese secretly, for domination and zones of influence in the Middle East. In this fierce rivalry, the U.S. imperialists enjoy the aid of their new friends, the Chinese social imperialists, who applaud and raise to the sky every action of the U.S. policy in various areas of the world. The mouthpiece of the Chinese social imperialists, XINHUA, extensively reflected Carter's recent trip in the Middle East, calling his anti-Arab plots as "positive" activity.

The political activity of the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and USSR, as well as of social-imperialist China in the Middle East, the main aspects of which are the hatching up of diabolic plots and intrigues at the expense of the Arab peoples and countries, has nothing in common with the genuine independence and freedom for which these peoples and countries are fighting long since. On the contrary, the main aim of this imperialist activity is the establishment and intensification of their neo-colonialist yoke, the political and economic enslavement of the peoples of this area.

ATA CRITICIZES U.S., USSR WEAPONS TESTS

AU171517 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, 17 March, ATA--Recently the United States of America conducted another nuclear explosion in Nevada. This is the fourth nuclear explosion of the American imperialists since the beginning of the current year. Meanwhile it is reported that the Soviet social imperialists have carried out three nuclear explosions this year.

While the Soviet-American deceptive farces on the so-called limitation of strategic arms or the banning of nuclear tests are going on in Vienna and Geneva the two superpowers continue to further develop the mass extermination weapons to realise their hegemonic aims. Recently the American imperialists tested a new type missile launcher for the AH-1 Cobra military helicopter, while the Soviet social imperialists are preparing to test the new SS-20 nuclear missile.

The continued improvement of the conventional and nuclear arms by the two superpowers testifies not only to the complete engagement of American and Soviet science, technology and industry in war projects but also to the colossal military expenditure which this year is expected to amount to over 130 billion dollars for each superpower. The ever increasing war budgets, the frequent nuclear tests and the incitement for the creation of various hotbeds of tension in various countries of the world, clearly speak of the aggressive nature of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism.

PARTY DAILY EVALUATES CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

AU191454 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Development toward Peace or toward Complications"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter's Middle East mission ended with a very dubious success--the governments of Egypt and Israel accepted the U.S. compromise proposals for an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. This draft treaty must now be adopted by the Israeli and Egyptian parliaments and then signed. This will supposedly happen in April, if no new difficulties arise.

The differences that were focused on during the long negotiations between Washington, Jerusalem and Cairo revolved around three questions: first, the linkage between the Israeli-Egyptian treaty on the Sinai Peninsula with the West Bank's future status, in other words, the Palestinian issue; second, the treaty's character--whether or not it has preference over Egypt's obligations within the Arab League; and third, the issue of Sinai oil. The first two questions were posed by President as-Sadat in order to create the impression that he is not neglecting the Palestinian cause and does not aim at a separate treaty but at a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem. The question about the Sinai oil was posed by Israel as a "vital necessity," especially after it lost Iranian oil, which met 60 percent of the Israeli needs.

What compromise was reached? The U.S. proposals are still secret, but according to the Israeli press Egypt made the last step toward the separate deal.

On the linkage issue: The draft treaty envisages that 1 month after signing the treaty, Israel, Egypt and the United States (without the PLO, which was internationally recognized, including by Egypt itself, as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people) will start negotiations on an "autonomy" for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, without any Israeli obligation to eventually agree to such an autonomy, but "as a goal." In addition, nobody says what character this autonomy will have. The Israeli plans, however, are known. They want autonomy to mean a perpetuation of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. As a matter of fact, the Israeli politicians have repeatedly declared that these territories "historically belong" to Israel and are an "integral part" of it.

On the issue of the treaty's character there is a nebulous formula which satisfies both sides. This means that Egypt will finally be drawn out of the Arab resistance front and will join the U.S.-Israeli area of influence. This is actually the main point of the draft treaty: Receiving back the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt will relinquish its obligations as an Arab state and will turn into a watchdog of U.S. interests in the Middle East.

As far as the oil issue is concerned, it too is settled in favor of Israel. Egypt is obligated to sell oil to Israel at "the existing prices."

The U.S. proposals for the peace treaty, accepted by Egypt and Israel, avoid the basic problems of the Middle East crisis--the occupied Arab lands (the Golan Heights, the Jordan River's West Bank, and the Gaza Strip). Israel shows no intention of leaving these territories and solving the Palestinian problem, which is the nucleus, heart and key of the Middle East conflict. How can one reach peace in the Middle East when the countries directly involved in the crisis--Syria, the PLO and Jordan--were excluded? Nobody has authorized President as-Sadat to speak on behalf of the PLO or of any Arab state. Therefore, the issue of signing a treaty between them, with U.S. mediation, concerns only them and nobody else. [paragraph continues]

One must note that President Carter succeeded in one thing--in coercing both Egypt and Israel to accept his proposals for a compromise peace treaty. The U.S. plans are known: After the revolutionary transformation in Iran, which was the main guardian of the U.S. oil interests in the Middle East, and the disintegration of the aggressive CENTO bloc, the United States wants to replace it with a new bloc. The watchdog role is given this time to Israel and Egypt. We can expect the United States to apply pressure on other countries in the area to join the bloc.

Carter's success, however, is very dubious. His plans to push other Arab countries into the separatist negotiations failed. Jordan and Saudi Arabia did not join the separate moves of President as-Sadat.

The Arab world reacted negatively to the news of the Israeli and Egyptian acceptance of the U.S. proposals. At least until now no Arab state has voiced its support. On the contrary, the planned separate deal is unanimously rejected. The countries of the steadfastness and rejection front--Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, the PDRY and the PLO--condemned this deal as an imperialist collusion against the Arab cause and President as-Sadat's capitulation as the greatest treason against the Arab nation.

Israel hastened to declare that "the road toward peace is now open!" This is an illusion. The planned separate deal, regardless of whether or not it is signed, does not bring peace closer. On the contrary, it removes peace as a possibility. The Middle East crisis becomes even more complicated.

RAUL CASTRO LEAVES AFTER 19-DAY OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT

AU191129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban Communist Party Politburo member, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the State Council and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, and the military delegation from Cuba which he is heading, left our country today.

At Sofia Airport the guests were cordially seen off by the Comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Dimitur Stanishev, by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department, by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

Present were also the ambassadors of Cuba and the USSR: Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo and Vladimir Bazovskiy.

A guard of honor presented arms to Comrade Raul Castro Ruz before his departure.

REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES' VISIT

Arrival, Greeting by Zhivkov

AU191430 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA)--Mr Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, arrived on an official visit here today, accompanied by his wife, Mrs Maria Manuela Eanes, at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The Portuguese president is also accompanied by Mr Joao Freitas da Cruz, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, Mr Rodrigo Sousa I Castro, member of the Revolutionary Council, Mr Abel Repolho Correia, minister of trade and tourism, and other Portuguese officials.

At Sofia Airport the guests were welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and responsible Bulgarian state leaders.

The two heads of state will start official talks today in the afternoon. Development of Bulgaro-Portuguese relations is expected to be discussed, as well as topical international issues.

Bulgaria and Portugal established diplomatic relations in June 1974 after the toppling of the Portuguese dictatorship and Portugal's embarking on the road of democratic development.

Bilateral relations in the five following years set an example of the materialization of efforts aimed at strengthening detente. This proves the importance the two countries attach to the Helsinki accords.

The progress of Bulgaro-Portuguese relations found expression in the signed economic, cultural and consular agreement. The regular bilateral trade and economic contacts were also started back in 1976.

It was announced here that at the session of the joint commission for economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation in Lisbon early in March it was reported that the achievements in this sphere form a good basis for the further Bulgaro-Portuguese economic cooperation. The two countries' experts expressed willingness to make use of all the existing possibilities for expansion and diversification of bilateral trade and economic contacts.

So far Bulgarian electric hoists, motor trucks, metal-processing machines, synthetic fibre, tobacco, etc. are finding ready market in Portugal. Bulgaria also assists Portugal in tobacco raising and processing.

The Portuguese export list contains repair services for Bulgarian fishing and merchant ships, cork supplies and some articles of the light industry.

At present the two countries are exploring the possibilities for not only diversifying conventional trade, but for adopting new forms such as joint industrial production, scientific and technological cooperation, etc.

The spheres to which they are turning their attention are electronics, communication equipment, electrical engineering, building, the food industry and agriculture.

The transport links between Bulgaria and Portugal are regulated by the merchant shipping and air transport agreements signed between the two countries. It is expected that an agreement on road transportation of passengers and goods, will soon be signed.

The tourism and cultural agreements between the two countries have considerably helped the two peoples' coming to know each other better as have done the friendship societies between the two countries.

There are reasons to believe that the official visit of the Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, which starts here today, will mark a new step in the development of political, economic and cultural ties between Bulgaria and Portugal. It will be a contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations and reciprocally advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

Leaders Present at Airport

AU191517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Portuguese president, arrived today in Bulgaria on an official visit. At Sofia Airport, decorated with the two countries' flags, the high guest was met by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Peko Takov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and other officials. The two countries' ambassadors were also at the airport. En route to Sofia the first leaders of the two countries were cordially greeted by many citizens. At the Eagles Bridge Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of Sofia City People's Council, greeted the Portuguese President and awarded him Sofia's honorary golden insignia.

Zhivkov-Eanes 19 Mar Meeting

AU191640 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On 19 March at the Boyana Residence Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, met Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal. Before the meeting Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people. A military unit presented honors.

Zhivkov Dinner for Eanes

AU192000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpt] Today Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Porgugal's president, visited Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at the Boyana Residence. The two state leaders discussed issues related to the two countries' friendly relations. A review of Bulgarian-Portuguese relations was made during the talks. The leaders stressed that after establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries relations developed positively in the areas of politics, economy, culture, science and tourism. The importance of contacts at the highest level, which facilitate developing friendly relations between the two countries, was stressed. Tonight Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner in honor of the Portuguese president.

GREEK CP'S FLORAKIS MEETS AMBASSADOR TODOROV IN ATHENS

AU191220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[BTA correspondent's report from Athens: "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] Kharilos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, received Nikolay Todorov, Bulgarian ambassador to Greece, today. The meeting, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Politburo members of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

BCP CC GREETS DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CP CONGRESS

AU192005 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party sent a greetings address to the 2nd congress of the Dominican Communist Party and all Dominican communists, which reads in part:

"We are sincerely happy that the Dominican Communist Party after long years of underground work was able to convene its congress. Its legalization is a great victory of the communists, the working class and all revolutionary and patriotic forces in the Dominican Republic.

"The communists and all working people in Bulgaria follow with interest the struggle of your party in defence of the vital interests of the Dominican workers and peasants and of the other exploited strata of population against imperialism and reaction, for democracy, progress and socialism. Loyal to the great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin and to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Dominican Communist Party is permanently stepping up its role as a vanguard of the working class and gets established as a combat detachment of the international workers' movement".

The address expresses confidence that the fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Dominican Communist Party will proceed developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, that the two parties will continue contributing steadily to the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the international communist movement, to the common revolutionary front in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, progress and socialism.

ZHIVKOV, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND WRITER'S FUNERAL 16 MAR

AU161250 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] Emilyan Stanev, outstanding writer and communist, who died recently, was buried in Sofia today. Emilyan Stanev was a hero of socialist labor, meritorious people's artist and cultural worker, and winner of the Georgi Dimitrov prize. His body was laid in state in the main lobby of the Ivan Vasov National Academic Theater of Dramatic Art this morning.

"The comrades Todor Zhivkov, Alexsandur Lilov, Pencho Kubadinski, Drazha Vulcheva, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Dzhagarov, Nikola Vasilev, first secretary of Veliko Turnovo Okrug party committee, as well as many outstanding party and state figures, public workers, and cultural leaders, assumed their posts as guards of honor beside the coffin."

A commemorative meeting was held on the square outside the national theater building, at which Panteley Zarev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union, and Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture, took the floor.

BRIEFS

MIKHAYLOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 15 March Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in a meeting of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP committee bureau, which dealt with issues related to intensifying Marxist propaganda in the okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU]

TRICHKOV IN PLOVDIV--A conference of the Plovdiv Okrug control system has been held in Plovdiv. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Committee for People's and State Control, and Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee, attended the conference. A 2-year program for the work of the Plovdiv Okrug control system, of the okrug prosecution office, the okrug courts, and the okrug Ministry of Interior organs was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU]

'RADIO ANALYST' ASSESSES BRZEZINSKI'S MIDEAST MISSION

ID192258 Prague in English to Africa 1730 GMT 19 Mar 79 ID

[Jiri Roskot commentary]

[Text] The Middle East tour of the U.S. presidential adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, was discussed today by Radio Prague's analyst Jiri Roskot.

Zbigniew Brzezinski's tour, said our analyst, followed immediately after U.S. President Carter's trip to Egypt and Israel with the object of bringing about at all costs the conclusion of a so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Pursuing his capitulation policy, President as-Sadat of Egypt expressed agreement with the U.S. compromise proposals which were clearly to the advantage of the aggressor, Israel. The proposals completely ignored the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine. A wave of protest against As-Sadat's policies rose in the rest of the Arab world pointing, moreover, to U.S. endeavors to control above all Mideast oil deposits to the advantage of the United States.

President Carter's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has now been faced with the complicated task of driving a wedge between Arab countries--in other words to convince Jordan and Saudi Arabia that they should support the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, or at least not join the other Arab countries boycotting Egypt in the political, economic and diplomatic spheres. Brzezinski failed in his capacity of an advocate of As-Sadat's capitulation policies. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and King Husayn of Jordan made it clear to Zbigniew Brzezinski that their countries would favor a comprehensive and just settlement of the Mideast crisis which would be the only guarantee of stability.

The all-round endeavors of Washington to gain control over the Middle East are all too obvious, ignoring genuine Arab interests. Brzezinski had also been entrusted with the task of trying to set up a system of military Mideast relations which are hopefully viewed as a possible basis of the United States-backed bloc. It is obvious who would be the most militant member of such a grouping. It is Israel who will gain advantages from the separate treaty with Egypt and who was promised all-round assistance from Washington, especially in the military sphere.

At the same time a new variant of the marshall plan is being concocted in the United States, this time for the Middle East. However, the United States renders economic assistance in return for political concessions, as was the case with the Marshall Plan in Europe after World War II. In this way, too, the United States is trying to realise its ambitions in the Middle East. The separate treaty which Zbigniew Brzezinski was trying to make palatable for some Mideast countries is not taking into account any of the justified and urgent demands of Arab nations. Apparently, the Egyptian-Isareli treaty is to be used for some kind of legal confirmation of the U.S. presence in the Middle East. This is the reason why the mission of the United States presidential advisor failed in Saudi Arabia and Jordan, and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was condemned, as it deserves to be.

CARTER TRIP, MIDEAST ACCORD DO NOT SOLVE CRISIS

AU191130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Stanislav Stepanek commentary in the column "Notes": "Much Ado About Nothing"]

[Text] The dramatic and tense accounts of the "heroic" actions of the U.S. President, who--allegedly putting his own prestige on the line--fought in Egypt and Israel for peace in the Middle East, have gone over in the Western communications media into jubilation over the "peace-creator's" success. Carter returned with the promise of a signature on the Israeli-Egyptian, or rather U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian, treaty. Up to now the Carter trip might have reminded us of a cleverly stage-managed comedy which had a brilliant arrangement and was attractive to the viewers. Although the story was soulless and the plot inane, good publicity can turn any flop into a bestseller, at least for a time. But here it is not a matter of sensations, but of such serious problems as the Mideast crisis, the rights of the Palestinian population and the security of peoples in that area.

From this viewpoint the comedy is turning into a tragedy. In fact, neither Carter's trip, nor the agreement that has been prepared solve the basis causes of the crisis. Carter has sacrificed the rights of the Palestinian people so as to gain dubious points for his reelection campaign. But in the following period these points could easily become an unexpected burden. Even during his visit protest demonstrations took place on the occupied bank of Jordan. The Israeli police did not hesitate to open fire and thus the "successful" negotiations had their first bloody reaction. Moreover, the treaty that has been prepared objectively plays into the hands of Zionist expansion, because such an arrangement merely frees the hands of Israel at the Golan front and in Lebanon. The rights of the other countries in the area Carter generously threw overboard. The irresponsible and unserious U.S. approach to the solution of the Mideast crisis not only does not eliminate the small flames of the conflagration, but it provides further explosive material which will allow the fire to break out more easily.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

ID172302 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 17 Mar 79 ID

["Commentary of the week" by Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Text] In this week's commentary Radio Prague's editor Vaclav Kvasnicka analyzes the current policies pursued by Washington and Beijing.

The world is not yet so quiet as we would have wished. This is being felt especially now when Beijing, just a month ago, launched its brutal aggression against Socialist Vietnam. Grave concern about world peace has been multiplied by Washington's policy of siding with the Chinese act of aggression and, in the past month, it has been made quite clear how dangerous the big-power interests of Beijing and Washington really are, how ruthless their policies can be. Also the past month has demonstrated the prudence and maturity of the Soviet Union as a superpower which has been supporting and assisting the just cause of the Vietnamese people. Much of the credit is due to the Soviet Union that February or March, 1979, has not entered the world history books as the beginning of the most terrible war so far.

China's aggression has failed but the big-power ambitions of the present-day Chinese leadership do not seem to end there, just as Washington's plans of making good use of Beijing's ambitions for its own ends. This is borne out by last Thursday's interview for the magazine "NATO's 15 nations" granted by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the American presidential adviser for national security. Brzezinski is quoted as saying that the United States will continue supporting China's efforts for modernization. He said that the United States administration believes that it is in the interests of the West and of peace to have a strong China and that is why the other Atlantic countries should follow the United States' example in supporting Beijing.

Naturally there cannot be any objections to China developing favorably, to overcoming its backwardness and strengthening the peaceful branches of the economy to the benefit of the people. But this was not what Mr Brzezinski had in mind. China's strength, in his eyes, is first and foremost a military might. That China still has many deficiencies in this field has been manifested to the whole world by the failure of China's aggression against Vietnam. Has anybody in Washington thought what would be the destiny of the world if China were militarily strong while maintaining its contemporary big-power chauvinist policy? Has anybody in Washington thought what would the Chinese aggression against Vietnam be like then?

Has anybody thought that China could drag practically the whole world, including the United States, into an all-devastating conflict? It is to be wondered why some people have not drawn a lesson from history from the time when Hitler was all set to unleash World War II.

The current policy of the White House is characterized by efforts to use military power as a political tool. Let's only look at the United States' approach to the Middle East.

Typical in this connection is a statement by the United States defence secretary, Harold Brown, who said that the United States will regain its oil and strategic interests in that area even with the help of military power. The separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, in actual fact, is not only to legalize the Israeli occupation in some areas of the Middle East but, above all, it is to secure to Israel such a military strength which would make it a reliable policeman of the Middle East, something of a prolonged arm of Washington in that part of the world.

At first sight it is evident how dangerous such a policy really is, a policy ignoring not only the interests of peace in a sensitive part of the world but also ignoring the interests of nations fighting for their independence, for a better and more just life of the people.

RUDE PRAVO HOPES FOR REVIVING FRIENDSHIP WITH PRC PEOPLE

AU151859 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Zdenek Horeni article in the column "An Answer to Readers:" "Chinese Aggression and the Chinese People"]

[Excerpts] J. Vanatko from Brno writes: "Now, when China has called forth war against Vietnam, we cannot but recall the times when we were applauding the successes of the Chinese people, be it during the civil war or later--after the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Today it is Mr Carter and Mr Brzezinski who are applauding them. Whatever has happened to the Chinese people?"

Many people in our country are now asking themselves similar questions. Indignation over the perfidious act of the Chinese authorities against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is sincere and enormous. However, even at a moment of justified anger we must be just, Comrade Vanatko, and draw a line between the culprits of the adventurous military invasion of Vietnam and the Chinese people.

However difficult it may be to investigate Chinese public opinion, we can voice the view that--in spite of the isolation of the Chinese people from the outside world--aggression against the Vietnamese people cannot be popular in the country.

A bright document of the present which should not be forgotten undoubtedly was the handwritten poster which someone succeeded in putting up at a public place in Beijing and which was a brave condemnation of the Chinese aggression. This was the honorable voice of the honorable China, a true voice of the people, that people--Comrade Vanatko--which we were sincerely applauding when they were achieving successes in the battles against Chiang Kai-shek's followers or in building a people's China. Even today we do not have to be ashamed of this applause and of the conviction that sooner or later we will again take up the good old traditions of friendship with the Chinese people.

We, citizens of the countries of the socialist community, have never--even during the sharpest disputes with Maoists--lost sight of the prospects of our relationship with the Chinese people. Even today, just as in the past, we are assuming an understanding attitude toward their legitimate efforts to overcome their economic and cultural backwardness.

At the same time, however, we cannot ignore how the Maoists speculate with these longings of the people and by proclaiming the slogan of a "powerful China" pursue--as reconfirmed by the aggression against Vietnam--long-term hegemonist plans, attempts to conquer foreign territories and to dominate entire regions (Indochina and other countries of Southeast Asia), which the Beijing chauvinists consider to be their domain.

Today we can rightfully say that the Maoist leadership betrayed Marxism-Leninism and replaced it with the reactionary ideology of great power chauvinism. The development in the country and the country's foreign policy have assumed a monstrous character.

The aggression against Socialist Vietnam has become one of the yardsticks of the profundity of this monstrous development. It is a great tragedy of "People's China," a great tragedy for the Chinese people.

The present Maoist leadership is responsible for this state of affairs to the people of China, whom we wish a happier life in peace. This group of adventurers who have broken away from the people deserves for its war mongering and its crimes committed against the people of Vietnam the same unmerciful pillory as those who bloodied their hands and consciences forever in the "dirty" U.S. war.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS SRV'S XUAN THUY ON CONFLICT

AU191230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Bohuslav Borovicka's interview in Hanoi with Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP]: "We will not slacken in our resistence against the aggressor"--date of interview not given]

[Text] Xuan Thuy, VCP Central Committee secretary, granted an interview in Hanoi to RUDE PRAVO's special correspondent Bohuslav Borovicka. Their conversation dealt particularly with questions concerning Maoist aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and its domestic poli ical and international political connections.

The resolute resistance and harsh counterattack of the Vietnamese armed forces against the aggressor have forced the Chinese troops to withdraw behind the boundary line in many places. We have liquidated more than 50,000 of the enemy's soldiers and destroyed some 200 tanks and other armored vehicles. We have also seized large quantities of weapons and ammunition. We achieved all this because of the courage of our armed forces' members and citizens in border areas, who have actively and effectively joined in the fight against the aggressor, Comrade Xuan Thuy stated at the beginning of the interview. The Beijing representatives have publicly declared that their troops would withdraw from Vietnamese territory. But this is merely another propaganda trick. They are forced to take this step not only by the advancement of the Vietnamese Army and the growing pressure of world public opinion, which had condemned the Chinese aggression, but also by the expressions of disagreement and dissatisfaction in China itself. Although the enemy has been forced to withdraw from our territory in many places, he is still occupying certain parts of it and continuing to entrench himself there. From this viewpoint the Beijing proposals to negotiate are clear hypocrisy.

We are willing to negotiate, but not in this situation. The decisive prerequisite for any negotiations is--as we have already announced--the withdrawal of Chinese troops from our territory, the conclusion of hostilities and recognition of Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

As long as the Chinese side fails to fulfill these self-evident conditions and as long as a single enemy soldier remains on our territory, we will continue to fight, the VCP Central Committee secretary stressed.

He then said that the VCP Central Committee's appeal is being fulfilled throughout the country and that the general mobilization law continues to be valid. The current situation indicates that as soon as enemy troops recover from the defeat they have suffered and as soon as they are complemented by new units, they will try to attack again. The Beijing leadership will not give up its plans to gain control over Vietnam and to subordinate it quite so easily. But this wish will never come true for Beijing!

As regards the economic consequences of the Maoist aggression against Vietnam, Comrade Xuan Thuy said that the hostile invasion has caused considerable material damages. Bridges, highways, factories and many other facilities have been destroyed. Some cities and villages were turned into ruins by the Maoists, who devastated a large part of the rice fields. During their withdrawal they took with them a large amount of the Vietnamese citizens' private property and dragged away or destroyed the equipment of many industrial plants. For instance, they destroyed or seriously damaged the equipment for apatite extraction in mines in (Hoang-Lien-Son) Province and hauled away to China many railway cars and locomotives which they found on the tracks in the area occupied by the Chinese troops. They marauded through warehouses with food and other goods. And the Maoists did all this, as the VCP Central Committee secretary stressed, strictly according to plan, in the endeavor to damage Vietnam's economy as much as possible.

The Maoists attacked six Vietnamese border provinces. But this is nevertheless not a border conflict, as Beijing is determined to prove, it is frank and open aggression. On the Chinese side it was not only the border units that took part, but an army of half-a-million, equipped with tanks and other heavy weapons and technology. Many of the units that took part in the aggression had been transferred from northern China and other distant areas. And how can one speak of a border conflict if, in certain places, the aggressor was stopped only after he had penetrated 50 kilometers into our territory, Comrade Xuan Thuy stressed.

The VCP Central Committee secretary concluded his interview by reconfirming that the Vietnamese people would not slacken their resistance to the aggressor, that they are prepared to respond to every further attack and resolved to successfully defend the freedom and independence of their fatherland. Comrade Xuan Thuy also highly appraised the support and assistance being granted to the Vietnamese people by the socialist countries and other progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS PRC AGGRESSION

LD180036 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New York, 17 March (CETEKA correspondent)--The Maoists were taught a military and political lesson in Vietnam, Czechoslovakia's permanent representative at the UN Ilja Hulinskiy said in the UN Security Council's debate on the situation in South-East Asia last night.

He stressed that the socialist countries stood firmly on the side of the Vietnamese people's just struggle and the Soviet Union issued an urgent warning to the Chinese aggressors. Czechoslovakia fully endorses the attitude of the Vietnamese Government which refuses to negotiate with the aggressor as long as there is a single Chinese soldier on its territory.

Ilja Hulinsky said that the aggressive hegemonistic Beijing regime, a ready ally of world imperialism, unmasked the aggressive essence of its policy by the brutal attack against Vietnam. Maoism is now the biggest threat to world peace.

The Czechoslovak delegate denounced the policy of some circles in the West which (?calculate) with the Chinese betrayal in their foreign political strategy and are seeking new ways of using the "Chinese card."

CTK CORRESPONDENT NOTES DESTRUCTION IN NORTHERN VIETNAM

LD182140 Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 18 March (CETEKA correspondent)--Destroyed houses, hospitals, schools, administrative buildings, communications, bridges, telephone and electric lines and the water supply [word indistinct] this is what a CETEKA correspondent could see during his visit to Cao Bang on March 16-17.

The town, which was liberated by the Vietnamese home defence and militia on March 14, has had 70 percent of living houses destroyed by the enemy.

Home defence members said that the Chinese aggressors have looted all houses and took all precious objects. The provincial hospital lies in ruins, surrounded by immense quantities of medicaments bottles and bandages, and partly burnt hospital beds.

Deputy Chairman of the People's Committee of the Cao Bang Province Vu Ngoi Bo told journalists that the regular Chinese Army was fought by the local inhabitants consisting of nine minorities whom the Chinese had since long ago been trying to play off against one another and against the Vietnamese Government. But the members of the minorities combined their forces and put 18,000 Chinese aggressors out of action, destroyed 14 tanks and armoured vehicles, and 49 lorries.

HUSAK, HOFFMANN RECEIVE AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONIST

LD191752 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Today, Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, accompanied by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium received in Prague Castle the official delegation of the Austrian trade union federation headed by its chairman, Anton Benya, who is also chairman of the National Council of the Austrian Parliament. In the spirit of the policy of a permanent development of all-round Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, as stressed last week during the deliberations of the heads of the two states during the official visit of the federal prime minister of the Austrian Republic, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, to Czechoslovakia, the experience from the work of trade union organizations and the further possibilities for deepening cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of mutual interest were discussed.

Indra Meeting

LD192144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Anton Benya, chairman of the National Council of the Austrian Parliament and the Trade Union Federation of Austria, was received today in Prague also by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. A friendly conversation, they discussed the further development of Czechoslovak-Austrian international relations.

Hoffmann Meeting

LD192145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Talks between the delegations of the Czechoslovak and Austrian trade unions started in Prague today. The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions was headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and the delegation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation by its chairman and chairman of the National Council of the Austrian Parliament, Anton Benya.

The representatives of the two trade union organizations discussed the development, structure and tasks of trade unions in their countries. They said the visit of the Austrian trade unionists will contribute to further developing all-round co-operation between the two trade union organizations and to developing good neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREECE

LD191702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today received Jaroslav Zantovsky in connection with his appointment as Czechoslovak ambassador to Greece.

COLOTKA RECEIVES ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR IN BRATISLAVA

LD200536 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In Bratislava today Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received Nur ad-Din Dellici, the Algerian ambassador to Czechoslovakia on the occasion of his taking up this post in Czechoslovakia. The new Algerian ambassador was also received today by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, as well as other officials. During these meetings, the ambassador was briefed about the all-round development of Slovakia in the period of building an advanced socialist society in our country.

CZECH TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

LD192301 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Antonin Jakubik, minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic, left for the Soviet Union today. He will discuss the further cooperation between the two countries with Aleksandr Struyev, Soviet minister of trade.

DELEGATION OF CPSU PARTY WORKERS ENDS VISIT

LD180428 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the CPSU headed by Valentin (Nikoforov), deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, ended its visit to Czechoslovakia today.

During the visit, the delegation was received by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Soviet guests exchanged experiences in political and organizational work with both fraternal parties and familiarized themselves with methods and forms of work of party bodies and organizations. Also among the subjects discussed were questions concerning further developing cooperation in internal party affairs.

LESSON DRAWN FOR TODAY FROM NAZI INVASION OF CSSR

AU161130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "15 March"]

[Excerpts] Forty years ago peace began to collapse. At that time 11 months elapsed between the conclusion of the treacherous Munich agreement and the outbreak of World War II. And precisely in the middle of this period was 15 March 1939, the day German troops invaded a Czechoslovakia crippled by Munich, the darkest day in our modern history, the day Hitlerite fascism's 6-year reign of terror over our whole country began.

After 40 years, the period of Nazi occupation remains only a sombre page in our nation's history, thanks to their heroism of the Soviet people and its army, which, in battles from Stalingrad to Berlin, buried the Hitlerite fascists' plans for world rule. We are indebted to the Soviet people not only for our liberation from the fascist yoke, but also for the preservation of our national existence.

Our people already drew this fundamental lesson from the Munich treason and the difficult years of occupation while fighting for their freedom, when they decided to firmly base our state existence on an indestructible bond with the Soviet Union, an ally that did not betray us and helped us both in the battlefield against fascist troops and in the diplomatic field to eliminate the consequences of Munich and restore our state independence.

Today, the world is a different world from the one at the end of the thirties. However, the experience that any concession to an aggressor only whets his appetite for further aggression still applies today. Thus, if the world does not want to slide into a new war, it must stop the aggressor during his first attempt at aggression--as the heroic Vietnamese people have now done.

Also in the current situation, so different from the thirties, Czechoslovakia remains an important country in the center of Europe; our firm incorporation in the socialist community gives us not only security, but also the opportunity to consistently fulfill a peace mission. When SPD Chairman Willy Brandt noted last week that Europe has become a zone of security and peace in an uneasy world this is the result of the persistent efforts of the peace forces, and above all of the socialist countries' peace initiative, in which Czechoslovakia, too, has its part.

Therefore it is still true that if a nation wishes to preserve its freedom it must not shut itself into some sort of isolation, conducting a sort of "egotistic" foreign policy, but it must actively participate in international events, help to defend the freedom of all nations and strive together with all peace-loving forces in the world for stable peace. Because peace--and this is the lesson from the end of the thirties--is indivisible.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR CHARLES MATHIAS

LD191745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, today received member of the U.S. Congress, Senator Charles McC Mathias, who is visiting the GDR. They discussed current international issues and bilateral relations between the GDR and the United States. Both men emphasized the need to continue detente and to complement political detente with military detente. They stressed the great responsibility borne by parliaments for strengthening peace, international security and understanding between states and nations. Both politicians concurred that good contacts between parliaments, parliamentary committees and parliamentatians contribute to better mutual understanding and further bilateral relations.

SCHUERER, TIKHONOV HOLD SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD191658 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The 24th meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR began in Moscow today. The delegations are headed by SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Gerhard Schuerer, and by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov.

The agenda includes measures for further extending and improving economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The commission is taking as its point of departure the tasks laid down in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance for deepening economic integration.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP DEMANDS AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD161036 Hamburg DPA in German 0911 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The "working group for human rights" sent a petition today to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, demanding the release of 23-year old East Berliner Niko Huebner on the first anniversary of his arrest. Huebner was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for refusing to do his military service with reference to the demilitarized status of Berlin. The petition requests the GDR Government and State Council to grant amnesty to all political prisoners on the GDR's 30th anniversary in October. The working group points out that of the "6,000 prisoners of conscience in the GDR" roughly 50 percent were born after 1949 and are consequently not older than the GDR itself.

The petition to Honecker is to be handed over as part of a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy and the GDR permanent mission in Bonn today.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES NEW EUROPEAN CURRENCY SYSTEM

DW141255 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 13 Mar 79 DW

[Rudolf Wahode commentary]

[Text] As in many things taking place in capitalist countries, aims and opportunities to achieve success must be differently assessed with regard to the new European currency system. When the heads of state and government chiefs at the Rue de Kleber summit meeting in Paris eventually agreed on a compromise after a debate lasting for months, a compromise prepared by the respective ministers in many conferences, one fact became clear again which was known to everybody: Great Britain will not belong to the European community's currency system. The participating partners will be France, Belgium, the FRG, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, as well as Italy and Ireland with a number of special agreements.

These circles agree, too, that an explosive proviso is attached as before to the European community's currency system. The Paris paper LE FIGARO noted that the agreement, which was finally achieved after much exhaustion, is based on the hope that Common Market agrarian prices will sharply increase in the near future. Only in such a case would the disputed border tariff payment for agrarian products become superfluous. British Premier Callaghan used cogent arguments in Paris against the complicated, confusing and unsolved agrarian policy problems of the European community. He demanded that agrarian prices be frozen, threatening to discontinue British payments to the agrarian fund as of 1980 if they are not. Since this fund presently totals more than DM20 billion annually, you can hardly assume that the debate on distributing these funds will be resolved once the new currency system has been introduced. As before peasants and consumers probably will be asked by Brussels to foot the bill.

Another project aimed at stabilizing exchange rates of European community currencies--permitting exchange rate variations of 2.25 and in exceptional cases 6 percent--must first stand its test in practice. The so-called currency union in the late fifties also failed because of financial and economic contradictions among West European industrial states. The European community's currency snake later on suffered the same fate and eventually shrunk to a meager rest.

The prerequisites for the new currency system introduced today at a cursory glance may appear to be more favorable because this time more financial means are available for supporting weak currencies. But none of the basic problems have been clearly settled. How can a more stable monetary policy be achieved if harmony in economic, trade and finance policies, are farther away than ever as was admitted in Brussels. It has been said that states with different economic structures, with different inflation rates, and widely different trade balances and balances of payment cannot be held accountable in a system of firm exchange rates.

Gross contrasts exist between the Federal Republic of Germany--whose monopolies certainly will exploit their economic superiority in the new currency system--and other countries which because of their weaker currencies will fear economic and foreign trade handicaps. It has become evident here at the Paris summit meeting that fundamental divergencies on agrarian policy matters have not been eliminated between France and the FRG. It cannot be ruled out that, therefore, the new currency system will not facilitate cooperation in the European community, but that it even may complicate it in contrast to the actual aims.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

Foreign Trade Contracts

LD152307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Heavy industrial helicopters and long-range aircraft will be delivered by Soviet Avia-Export to the GDR. A contract to this effect was signed with the GDR foreign trade enterprise Technocommerz GMBH at the Leipzig fair today. Export deals were concluded by the GDR foreign trade enterprise Intermed Export-Import with partners from Netherlands, Finland, Brazil, Algeria and Syria. The GDR foreign trade enterprise Unitechna will deliver automatic knitting machines to Mexico, Italy and Czechoslovakia. The GDR foreign trade enterprise Demusa will export dolls, carpet sweepers, plastic toys and other goods to France, Britain, Cuba and the FRG. The GDR enterprise Interpelz will receive shoe leather and skins of small animals from India and Somalia, and will export leather goods and ready-made fur garments to Britain, France, Belgium, Finland and the FRG. [passage indistinct] Contracts for plant protection agents and pesticides as well as railway cranes were concluded with the USSR.

The GDR foreign trade enterprise Elektrotechnik Export-Import will deliver telecommunication equipment and high-voltage aluminum cables to Sweden, Bulgaria and Poland. The foreign trade enterprise Glas-Keramik signed import contracts for sanitary ware as well as pipes and rods with partners from Romania and the USSR. The foreign trade enterprise Buchexport signed contracts for office requirements and stationery as well as printed material with Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Holland, the FRG, Cyprus and Cuba.

Increased FRG-GDR Trade Questioned

LD181845 Hamburg DPA in German 1323 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Leipzig--The Leipzig spring fair ended today 8 days after it opened. According to representatives of firms, it resulted in business deals of a level similar to last year's for many of the 795 exhibitors from the Federal Republic and West Berlin. Some exhibitors expect the agreements which were negotiated with the GDR at the fair to be concluded in the next few weeks. The next Leipzig trade fair is from 2 to 9 September.

Observers believe that the spring fair failed to give any significant impetus to a revival of the stagnating German-German trade. The measures which Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff discussed with high-ranking GDR officials during his visit to Leipzig and East Berlin can only be expected to yield medium and long-term improvements in trade.

The proposed conclusion of a cooperative agreement, or a similar agreement, between the two German states has encountered considerable reservations on the part of economic experts from both sides. They pointed out that the existing provisions were quite adequate for new forms of economic cooperation and for intensifying German-German trade.

Western firms were confronted with the increasing demand by the GDR for the conclusion of so-called offset goods deals. In many cases the GDR buyers asked to pay for the Western goods entirely with GDR products instead of currency. The GDR import restrictions, which are due to its difficult economic position and its delivery obligations to the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries, were also clearly felt by Western firms.

WESTERN FIRMS CARRY OUT CONSTRUCTION WORK IN GDR

DW190825 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1208 GMT 18 Mar 79 DW

[From the radio question hour by Inge Uesseler]

[Text] Mrs Helene Vogel from Zittau writes us an enthusiastic letter about her impressions gathered during a visit to the capital, just one thing, she says, in unclear to me. Why are the new hotels built by foreign firms? Is it profitable for us?

Well, maybe others, too, have been asking themselves this question. Just a few considerations on this subject. Importing and exporting construction work today is a significant part of international trade agreements. Simultaneously it is the expression of political will for detente. Carrying out construction work beyond the borders of countries is part of the followup trade treaties of Helsinki.

In the GDR presently more than 30 countries are building public and industrial complexes of buildings, either as general contractors or as cooperation partners. The hotels in the capital you mentioned Mrs Vogel, are just a small part of this buildings activity.

One more thing: I read recently a remark of the Swedish journalist and economic expert Bo Hellstroem. He said that in Sweden more than 100,000 jobs were preserved due to orders coming from the USSR, Poland and the GDR.

It is not at all the case that we are the only ones to profit from the fact that foreign firms are building hotels, recreation centers, gas stations, or industrial installations in our country. The situation is as follows: After an impressive building enterprise boom in important capitalist countries thousands of apartments and even entire buildings are standing there empty, and enormous building capacities are unused. This kind of deal certainly is profitable for us too. We all know about the enormous apartment building program. Before 1980 at least 750,000 new or modernized apartments must be built for about 2.2 million citizens. That will obligate significant building capacities, material, and certainly manpower as well. Everybody should realize that we cannot simultaneously increase the speed of construction work in all other fields too. Should we abstain from making towns even more attractive to the present generation if we have a possibility of doing it? Certainly not. So we grab the opportunity if Western enterprises offer us the usual trade credits together with competent technology and architectural skill. I would cite these two facts, Mrs Vogel. In doing this we benefit and simultaneously promote the policy of detente.

EAST BERLIN AUTHORITIES RETURN WEST BERLIN RUNAWAY GIRL

AU151734 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Youth Taken Back to Berlin (West)"]

[Text] On 13 March 1978 18-year-old Manuela Meidinger from West Berlin was turned over to the appropriate organs of the (West) Berlin Senat. The youth had run away from her parents' home and was caught on 11 March 1979 on the D 358 transit train between the Griebnitzsee and Gerstungen GDR border crossing points.

JOINT USSR TRADE UNION TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD192245 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1720 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Soviet trade union negotiations have begun in the Soviet capital. The Hungarian delegation is led by Sandor Gaspar, SZOT secretary general, and the Soviet delegation by Aleksey Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman.

APRO RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION

LD191108 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI)--Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, today received the delegation of Soviet internationalists who are in Hungary under the leadership of N.P. Maslennikov, hero of the Soviet Union and member of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society's Kalinin City Presidium, to attend festivities marking the 60th anniversary of proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

The meeting was attended also by the Vasiliy Golubiyev-led delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society who also came to participate in the celebrations.

PREMIER LAZAR CONCLUDES VISIT TO KUWAIT, TURKEY

Reportage on Visit to Kuwait

For reportage on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar's official visit to Kuwait, which began 17 March, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 20 March Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

Reportage on Ankara Talks

For coverage of the meeting held on 17 March at Ankara's Esenboga Airport between Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's prime minister, see the Turkish section of the 19 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Return to Budapest

LD200044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has arrived home from Kuwait. The welcoming part at Ferihegy Airport included Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food; Emil Schultheisz, minister of health and Jozsef Varga, chairman of the Government Secretariat.

BILATERAL VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC COORDINATION TALKS END

LD192114 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI)--Hungarian-Vietnamese talks on coordination of the 1981-85 national economic plans have ended in Hanoi. The Hungarian delegation at the negotiations was headed by Dr Gyorgy Doro, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Planning Commission, while the Vietnamese team was led by Duong Bach Lien, deputy chairman of the Vietnamese Planning Office.

During the talks, agreement was reached on cooperation in light and rubber industry as well as on production partnership in several spheres. The discussions also touched on trends of agricultural cooperation and about Hungary's participation in a CMEA cooperation aimed at the completion of plants left unfinished by China in Vietnam. During his stay in Hanoi, Dr Gyorgy Doro was received by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Central Committee Political Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy premier.

SARLOS PRESENTS CHANDRA WITH AWARD

LD200630 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The president of the World Peace Council was decorated in Budapest with the Commemorative Medal for the Friendship of Peoples. On the occasion of his 60th birthday, Romesh Chandra was presented with the award by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front. The Presidium of the Christian Peace Conference gave a dinner today in honor of Romesh Chandra.

MTI CHIDES PRC PRESS REACTION OF SRV CONFLICT

LD191118 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

["What Led to the Conflict"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI)--Bela Elias, MTI's Beijing correspondent reports: Beijing which over a month ago sent its elite divisions, armoured units and artillery to Vietnam to break the military power and moral of the Vietnamese people and to strike a so to say "devastating blow" on the neighbouring country, has been forced to withdraw its troops from Vietnam's territory. In the light of this obvious military and political frustration it is understandable that after this adventurist action which threatened the peace and security of not only the Asian region but of the whole world, China is now trying to wash itself clean.

A recent commentary in the Chinese press puts the hypocritical question that led to the conflict between China and Vietnam and lists the causes in points. Firstly, that Vietnam was preparing for a war against China, so when China attacked Vietnam, it actually performed a preventive action. Secondly, Vietnam as part of the Soviet Union's global strategy, is seeking "regional hegemony" in Southeast Asia. That is when China is acting against Vietnam it really is protecting Southeast Asia in the face of the Soviet Union. Thirdly, Vietnam regards China as the major obstacle in the way of realizing its "regional hegemonistic" objectives. Fourthly, Beijing considered the Vietnamese assistance to the Cambodian revolutionary forces to eliminate the genocidic Pol Pot regime, a direct challenge.

Observers here say that when China, which is really seeking hegemony in Asia itself, is explaining the frustrated aggression against Vietnam [it] purposefully avoids the question: Where did China get the authorization to protect Southeast Asia for a non-existent Soviet or Vietnamese threat? Should Beijing take the trouble of thoroughly studying the echo of its armed aggression against Vietnam, it could easily learn that the soberly thinking politicians of the region see the main source of threat to their own peace and security not in the Soviet Union or in Vietnam but rather in the China which would follow in the steps of American soldiery and take up the role of policeman in Southeast Asia.

JIEFANGJUN BAO, the official organ of the Chinese Army, explains the alleged victory over Vietnam in an editorial. Speaking about the internal political causes of the aggression it contends that the action is closely connected with the desire of the Beijing leadership to strengthen "unity and stability" inside the country and to give momentum to the "four modernizations". In other words the tension caused by a war makes it easier for the Beijing leadership to do away in the name of "unity and stability" with all those who oppose their adventurist internal and external policy, say observers here.

VIETNAM 'DISQUIETED' BY PRC ATTEMPT TO CHANGE BOUNDARY

LD171850 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)--Pal Bodor, MTI's special correspondent reports from Hanoi: After one month has passed, the Chinese troops making an aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had to retreat without achieving the military, political or diplomatic purposes of their 'restricted war". Barbaric ruining and massacre in the northern provinces of Vietnam were the only "results" of the Chinese military action, this was noted by diplomatic circles in Hanoi.

According to reports by the VNA news agency and the correspondents returning from the border regions on March 16 Vietnam's defence forces had controlled nearly fully at least 3 out of the 6 northern provinces under offensive and military actions were going on only in provinces Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang and Lang Son. However, indications that the Chinese intend to preserve strains on the two countries' border by changing the place of boundary marks and building fortresses on hills of tactical importance on Vietnamese soil are considered most disquieting in Hanoi. This Chinese approach is totally contrary to the earlier promises made by high-ranking official personalities of Beijing saying that China did not want to expropriate "a single centimeter of Vietnamese territory".

Nevertheless, the beginning of diplomatic talks in the nearest future is expected in Hanoi and the situation in the Vietnamese capital is marked by complete tranquility. China's invasion attempt ended in full failure, according to observers in Hanoi, also from the point of view it did not realize at all one of its obvious aims, the intimidation of Vietnam's population. Besides the Vietnamese heroic intrepidity, the one-month war also displayed the Socialist Vietnam's capability of resistance, under such circumstances the Vietnamese side's readiness for negotiations as well as the fact that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is satisfied with driving out the invasion troops are expressions exclusively of the country's responsibility for Indochinese and global peace.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS

LD161206 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

["Factors of Stability"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI)--"The visit to India of Soviet Government head Kosygin, the results of his talks with Prime Minister Desai, and the economic, commercial and scientific agreements signed by them are important factors of peace and stability in that tempest-beaten continent of Asia, the far eastern part of which has become gloomy with wars lately", writes NEPSZABADSAG, the central daily of the HSWP, in its Friday edition.

The commentary then runs as follows: "The Soviet-Indian relations have for almost a quarter of a century been of a positive impact on the international power relations, and the actual and potential importance of this friendship has especially grown in the wake of China's openly aggressive and interventionist activity."

"In the given situation", the commentary states, "Kosygin's trip was necessarily more than a mere friendship visit. In the longer run it is a strategically decisive question what policy India is to pursue. A policy of peace and security cannot these days be pursued without coordinated efforts to curb Chinese expansionism. The cause for the above has been invented neither by the Indians and nor by the Soviet Union: The Chinese supply it, wholesale in Vietnam and for years retail on India's Nagaland.

The article writer establishes in conclusion: "It has a favourable and stabilizing effect not only in India but is reassuring also from the point of view of assessability of the global power relations that India's positive non-alignment, its friendship with the Soviet Union, and in many respects exemplary role among the developing countries, are not subjects of a debate affecting essential things in India itself."

REPORTAGE ON POLITBURO MEMBERS' COUNTY VISITS

Aczel in Borsod

LD150650 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Politburo member and deputy prime minister, visited Borsod County for 2 days. At Miskolc he held an activists' meeting. He visited the heavy industry technical university and the producer cooperative in Hernadnemeti.

Apro in Tolna

LD150652 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Antal Apro, MSZMP Politburo member and National Assembly chairman, held consultations at Szekszard with the leaders of Tolna County. Later he visited the leather factory in Simontornya. He spoke about the work of Parliament at an activists' session at the town's party committee.

Gyori in Komarom

LD150654 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Imre Gyori has acquainted himself with the life of Komarom County. The Central Committee secretary visited the thin paper factory in Labatlan. Later he conducted an exchange of views with propagandists in Nyergesujfalu.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO MEXICO--At the invitation of Deputy Minister Juan Jose Olloqui, Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs, has paid an official visit to Mexico City. He had talks with his colleague, as well as with several other leading Mexican figures about further developing Hungarian-Mexican relations and topical international issues. Pal Racz was received by Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roel Garcia. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Mar 79 p 8 AU]

DZIENNIK LUDOWY COMMENTS ON 'DEATH' OF CENTO

ID161442 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 16 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 16 March, PAP--Iran's and Pakistan's withdrawal from the CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) military pact means that after 24 years, one more piece of cold-war pactomania is dead, and that another link in the intended American cordon round the USSR and communism has been snapped. The chain had been broken before, when the SEATO (Southeast Asian) pact went out of existence, wrote DZIENNIK LUDOWY in its editorial. The transformations in Iran, as well as the decay of the CENTO pact, are a sore spot in NATO strategy. They played their part both in Jimmy Carter's risky Egyptian-Israeli gamble, aimed at convincing the two states to sign a separatist peace, and in NATO military head Alexander Haig's sudden trip to Turkey. The Western world is talking of a CENTO resurrection in the form of an anticommunist alliance between Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Turkey under U.S. wings. But right now these plans are rather vague, whereas the death of the CENTO pact is an accomplished fact, concluded the Polish daily.

AFGHAN REVOLUTION RESPECTS RULES OF ISLAM

ID191810 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 19 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 19 March, PAP--Discussing the socio political changes that are taking part in Afghanistan currently, a commentator of the POLISH INTERPRESS AGENCY stresses that a characteristic feature of Afghan revolution is the respect for the rules of Islam dominating in that country. In one of his interviews Premier Taraki said, however, that religion cannot serve as a disguise for those who would like to hamper progress and exploit the nation. "We want, therefore, to free Islam in Afghanistan," Taraki added, "from the ballast of bad tradition, prejudice and heresy. What will emerge will be a progressive, modern and true Islam." Taraki's government represents a clear-cut approach to international issues. As a member of the nonaligned countries' movement Afghanistan pursues an active foreign policy ensuing from the principles of peaceful coexistence. A great importance is being attached by Kabul to the development of friendly relations with the neighbouring Asian countries. Premier Taraki has stressed on many occasions that Afghanistan belongs to those countries which are in favour of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation. The INTERPRESS commentator stresses further that Afghan revolution enjoys the support of the countries of socialist community. Particularly friendly relations link Afghanistan with the Soviet Union, and new favourable conditions for further collaboration were created when the treaty on friendship, good-neighbourly relations and cooperation was signed at the end of last year. Confirming the spirit of the Soviet-Afghan treaties of the years 1921 and 1931, the document provides for the expansion of mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as for two-way consultations and "adoption of ventures aimed to ensure security, independence and territorial integrity to the USSR and Afghanistan." Both countries, the document says, will spare no efforts to make the process of detente embrace all regions of the world, Asia included.

DAILIES COMMENT ON SOCIALIST ORIENTATION OF BENIN

ID161602 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 16 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 16 March, PAP--in an article devoted to Benin TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the present many-year stability of rule is of essential significance for the development of the republic and stresses that Benin's government led by Colonel Mathieu Kerekou pursues a socialist-oriented policy.

"Since 1975 the country's political leadership has remained in the hands of the People's Revolution Party which, having adopted the principles of scientific socialism, continues socioeconomic reforms that have embraced the nationalization of foreign companies and banks as well as reorganization of state authorities", the daily informs.

"The government's new policy permits foreign investments only within the general scope of state economic plans. Among the most important investment ventures implemented currently are cement plants and a sugar plant constructed with the help of Nigerian capital." "The abortive coup of two years ago has not stopped the process of production, national construction, development of agriculture and patriotic and ideological education. Under the leadership of its party Benin is pursuing an anti-imperialist and anticolonial policy. The People's Republic of Benin is tightening its contacts with socialist states and all progressive countries of the third world".

Another Polish daily, DZIENNIK LUDOWY, points out that the circle of friends of the Republic of Benin keeps increasing constantly. "Close contacts with the African colossus, Nigeria,many jointly realized projects support the government's efforts. Cordial relations with Cuba and assistance of the socialist countries are a guarantee of implementation of the adopted programme. Benin is slowly making its way out of many centuries long backwardness", the daily stresses.

WARSAW RADIO DISCUSSES PROCEEDINGS OF LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

LD200704 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The successive session of the protracted Third Conference on the Law of the Sea which has got underway in Geneva--in the following remarks we shall be looking at the state of the proceedings and what Poland expects from them. The remarks will be read by Peter [surname indistinct]:

This is the eighth consecutive session of the third conference which has been laboriously attempting for over 4 years to define a comprehensive packet of decisions which would define clearly the right of all states as regards navigation, the exploitation of the sea, and what lies on and underneath the seabed, and also the security and protection of the sea and those who sail on it.

To the moment the going has been slow though much progress has been made in drawing up a unified stand among all the almost 150 states participating in the protracted negotiations. Indeed, it is assessed that 9/10 of all the various issues have found a solution and are actually being applied in practice by common accord. But several issues still remain where consensus is still quite a distance away. This concerns more particularly access to the mineral wealth on and under the sea bed within the region of the so-called Continental Shelf and beyond. It also concerns to some extent the manner in which the living resources of the seas should be exploited, though here the chain of unilateral decisions on extending territorial waters and economic zones has reached the stage of fait accompli which will be difficult to overcome.

It is the exploitation of the great mineral riches on and under the seabed and the living resources of the sea where the need for a form of international cooperation is absolutely imperative. The need for this is best understood in the light of the energy crisis which seems to be upon us already and the rising need for protein food. It is quite clear that the interests of littoral states and those who [have] no or limited access to the sea will have to be reconciled as well as those of the developing states with large unexploited waters and the developed states which have the means to exploit them.

The comprehension of this has slowly but surely been accepted by the great majority of the states participating in the conference, an expression of which is the so-called informal integrated negotiating text which has been agreed upon. This, should a sensible compromise be reached, could be accepted with modifications as the text of a future international law of the sea.

Poland has consistently taken the stand that there should be no privileged and underprivileged parties to such a law. The law should accept the principle that the countries which are in a geographically unfavorable situation--inland states with no or limited access to the sea--should have statutory rights to exploit the sea's riches on a par with other more favored states, particularly as regards [the] Continental Shelf. Poland, until a few years ago, had a well developed deepsea fishing fleet catching large quantities of fish for domestic consumption. Today Poland has been barred from almost all her traditional fishing grounds and the fleet is having to look for fish thousands of miles further away. Ultimately, it is through a compromise and cooperation that a solution will come in the form of a just and legally comprehensive law of the sea which satisfies the needs of mankind for foods and energy and also protects the resources of the seas from excessive exploitation. And from these considerations it is obvious that it is not a question of whether or not consensus will be reached--a law of the sea is an absolute must and will have to be concluded sooner or later. One can only hope that the general opinion that it will conclude early next year will prove to be more than just wishful thinking.

PAP REPORTS DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT UN COMMITTEE ON SPACE

LD161438 Warsaw PAP in English 1308 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New York, 16 March, PAP--By PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki--Poland's representative Ass. Prof. Dr Andrzej Gorbiel who took the floor at the U.N. Legal Subcommittee for Peaceful Uses of Outer Space said that dynamic development of space technology and of its practical applications calls for the regulation of this matter on an international scale. Therefore, it is necessary to supplement the 1967 treaty on outer space with a number of detailed international documents concerning, among other things, direct relay of programmes by TV satellites, studies into the earth and earthly environment conducted from outer space, exploration and utilization of the moon, exact definition of the bottom limit of the outer space, i.e. determination of the height above the earth surface of the states' sovereignty.

Discussing the need of detailed principles concerning the utilization of earth's artificial satellites for TV broadcasts, the Polish representative pointed to the possibility of abusing them for aims incompatible with the U.N. Charter, such as dissemination of war propaganda and racial hatred. Speaking about the control over results of geological studies conducted from outer space, Poland's representative said that according to Poland they should not be revealed without the consent of the states concerned.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD192205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek arrived in Tripoli today at the invitation of 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The guest was welcomed at the airport by high state personalities. Official talks start tomorrow, when there will be a review of the development of relations between Poland and Libya. Current issues in the international situation will also be discussed.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE, SOCIALISM EDITORIAL BOARD VISITS

AU151452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Representatives of the Communist and Workers Parties on the Editorial Board of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM have visited Poland"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee a group of representatives of the communist and workers parties on the editorial board of the monthly PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, in Prague, has visited Poland in connection with the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. The group included Lopez Domingos of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee; Yaqub Garlo, of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee; Baruch Rameson, of the British Communist Party Central Committee; Ahmad Salim, of the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee; Khoyu Ugai, of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee; as well as editorial board workers Alexandr Didusenko, Borys Grushin and Yuriy Oganasian.

The group studied the progress and process of Poland's socioeconomic development in the past 35 years, showing particular interest in problems of socialist democracy, development and spread of culture and the performance of mass media. The group had talks in the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television; in the Culture Department, in the Sejm Office, the Central Trade Union Council and the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch publishing house. The talks were attended by K. Rokoszewski, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department; B. Gawronski, head of the Culture Department; Z. Wroblewski, head of the Sejm Office; Z. Najdowski, minister of culture and art; S. Szkraba, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council; and Z. Andruszkiewicz, chairman of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch publishing house.

The guests from the editorial board of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM studied and discussed the problems that interested them in Gdansk, Krakow, Radom, Slupsk and Skierniewice voivodships. At the end of the visit the group was received by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary. The meeting was attended by L. Piatkowski, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department; Z. Marzec, deputy head of the Press, Radio and Television Department; and by W. Klimczak, PZPR representative on the editorial board of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS ON FARMING TO VILLAGE STEWARDS 11 MAR

AU141337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Politburo member and State Council chairman, at the 11 March Bydgoszcz Voivodship Conference of Village Stewards]

[Excerpt] Speaking at the end of the conference, H. Jablonski highly appraised its results and stressed that the discussion had matched the important role played by Bydgoszcz Voivodship in the country's food production, thanks to its great production potential and its developed farm and food industries and thanks to its large production of marketable farm produce. Because of this role, Bydgoszcz farmers and their work are known throughout the country, which is an incentive for them to increase their concern for improving economic results.

It is precisely in this regard that the tasks of village stewards, who are village leaders of great authority, are most important and concern almost everything that makes up the meaning of the effectiveness of farming: the complete exploitation of land, implements and means of production; increasing productivity; lowering costs; improving the organization of work and the services provided for producers by the relevant institutions; and constantly improving living and working conditions.

STRESSING THE EXPERIENCE OF STEWARDS IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF THEIR VILLAGES, H. JABLONSKI SPOKE OF THE BASIC ISSUES OF FOOD PRODUCTION WHOSE CORRECT UNDERSTANDING AND SOLUTION MUST BE THE CONCERN OF ALL ECONOMIC OFFICIALS IN RURAL AREAS, INCLUDING STEWARDS. What we want to do, among other things, is to gradually eliminate imports of grains and other fodder, to rationally use meadows and pastures, to correctly and effectively use machinery and technical equipment, to develop specialization and cooperation at farms and to promote cooperation between sectors. There is still a great reserve potential to be developed in these areas, and its complete utilization closely depends on the development of the role and self-dependence of voivodship and rural parish authorities. The people's councils, which possess supervisory and coordinating powers, must see to it that this reserve potential is used with increasing effectiveness for the development of farming and for improving living conditions of the rural population.

Henryk Jablonski highly appraised last year's activities of the voivodship people's council in Bydgoszcz and its plan for 1979, which correctly stresses that weak points of the economy must be eliminated through better organization and effective work in all areas.

EFFORTS TO RAISE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC ORGANISM OF THE RURAL PARISH ARE AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL ISSUE. THIS MEANS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ALL THE BODIES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS, TO INTENSIFY SOCIAL CONTROL CHECKS, TO IMPROVE THE TECHNIQUES OF MANAGEMENT AND TO SPONSOR CORRECT ACTIVITIES BY PRODUCERS CONSISTENT WITH THE NEEDS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS AND OF THE SOLUTION OF JOINT PROBLEMS WITH THE HELP OF LOCAL FORCES AND ROURCES. VILLAGE STEWARDS HAVE A GREAT ROLE TO PLAY IN THIS.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUMS REPORTED

Wroclaw, Ostroleka

AU141921 [Editorial Report AU] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 10-11 March and on 12 March on pages 1 and 4, in each case, carries PAP reports on the 9 March plenum of the Wroclaw PZPR Voivodship Committee and on the plenum, date not given, of the Ostroleka PZPR Voivodship Committee, respectively.

The Wroclaw plenum, which was attended by Jarema Maciszewski, head of the Central Committee Department of Science and Education, appraised the effectiveness of political-educational work in Wroclaw higher schools and stressed that it is particularly important to develop and strengthen the patriotic and internationalist attitudes of the over 46,000 Wroclaw students. The plenum also pointed to the responsible role of party organizations in higher schools in strengthening the ideoeducational activities of the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

The Ostroleka plenum, which was chaired by first secretary Jerzy Smyczynski and attended by Krystyn Dabrowa, head of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department, discussed the ideopolitical and organizational strengthening of the voivodship party organization, particularly in rural areas. The plenum noted that 30 percent of the voivodship's specialist farms are owned by party members, who provide examples of modern and effective farming, and that it is important for the party to attract to it enlightened and progressive people, efficient farmers, activists of rural social organizations and members of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth.

Krakow, Katowice, Rzesow

AU191509 [Editorial Report AU] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 16 March on page 1 and on 17-18 March on pages 1 and 4 carries PAP reports on the 15 March plenum of the Krakow PZPR voivodship committee and on the 16 March plenums of PZPR voivodship committees in Katowice and Rzesow.

The Krakow plenum, which was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR politburo candidate member and first secretary of the voivodship committee, and attended by Zygmunt Oleniak, head of the PZPR Central Committee Bureau of Letters and Correspondence, discussed the tasks for party bodies and organizations in connection with the problems submitted by citizens in their letters and complaints. The plenum noted that the main source of complaints is the insufficient capacity and responsibility of the people who, on behalf of the authorities, make decisions on the problems submitted by citizens and that party bodies and organizations should, therefore, speedily counter all aspects of evil, wrong and injustice as soon as problems and complaints are dealt with.

The Katowice plenum, which was attended by Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the voivodship committee; Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier; and Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction, discussed the modernization of the Silesian metallurgical base and the development of refined metallurgical production. Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kaim also participated in the plenum.

The Rzeszow plenum, which was chaired by committee first secretary Leon Kotarba and attended by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Consumption, discussed problems of improving the supply of goods and services for the population and appraised the performance and further tasks of trade. The plenum stressed the need to punctually complete new plants for production of clothing, footwear, fruit and vegetable foodstuffs for children, articles containing silver and refined metals and other articles and noted that Rzeszow supply difficulties are caused by too few shops and catering establishments and by negligence and incompetence of some trade employees. The plenum adopted a program for improving the supply situation.

Kielce, Szczecin

LD192148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Plenary sessions of the party voivodship committees have been held in Kielce and in Szczecin. The main subject of the plenary session in Szczecin was the higher quality of work at construction enterprises and at institutions working on the programming of investment projects and the construction industry. Taking part in the session was Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The meeting in Kielce dealt with an appraisal of the state of order, social security and discipline in the voivodship. Taking part in the plenum was Teodor Palimaka, director of the Administration Department of the Central Committee.

ANNUAL CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION SESSION REPORTED

AU141530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Strengthening Discipline and Fostering Attitudes of Party Members--Central Party Control Commission Plenum"]

[Text] THE 9 MARCH PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION, ATTENDED BY CHAIRMEN OF THE VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS, WAS DEVOTED TO EVALUATING LAST YEAR'S PERFORMANCE OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION AND LOCAL COMMISSIONS AND TO MAPPING OUT TASKS FOR 1979. THE SESSION WAS CHAIRED BY STANISLAW PAWLAK, FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION.

Both the report read by Henryk Marian, deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and the discussion stressed the tasks and conclusions posed for the commission by the resolutions of the 13th Central Committee plenum. This applies especially to the further strengthening of controlling functions and to the intensification of preventive and educational work aimed at fostering an exacting morality among party members and responsibility for the quality of their work and for the effectiveness of economic management.

WHEN EVALUATING THE SYSTEM OF ADMONISHING TALKS AND OF STATUTORY PARTY PUNISHMENT, THE PLENUM STRESSED THAT THIS SYSTEM IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN INCREASING DISCIPLINE AND IN FOSTERING ETHICAL-MORAL ATTITUDES IN ONE'S PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL WORK AND IN FAMILY LIFE. This applies both to rank-and-file party members and to leading party cadres. THE PLENUM STRESSED THAT THE PRACTICE OF REGARDING ONE'S DUTIES IN AN UNCOMMITTED WAY, INADEQUATE DISCIPLINE IN IMPLEMENTING PARTY RESOLUTIONS, REFUSAL TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY, CARELESSNESS WITH REGARD TO SOCIAL PROPERTY AND NEGLECT OF ETHICAL-MORAL NORMS ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND WITH HOLDING LEADING FUNCTIONS IN THE STATE, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL APPARATUS. The basic party organizations and party control bodies and commissions are observing these principles with increasing effectiveness. This is why both ordinary party members and holders of leading posts in the state, economic and social apparatus were among the people who were removed from the party last year.

Party control commissions will continue to see that the principles of internal party democracy are fully observed and that conditions are created for the further development of constructive criticism in the area of economic and social activities, through principled responses to every case of neglect of correct proposals and critical utterances and, particularly, to every case of persecution of people voicing criticism. THE PLENUM DECREED THAT, AS LAST YEAR, PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS WILL CONTINUE TO HELP BASIC PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO INSURE CORRECT RESPONSES TO THE CRITICISM VOICED BY THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION AGAINST GLARING ACTS OF NEGLIGENCE.

The plenum stressed the role of party control commissions in countering violations of social justice. IN PARTICULAR, THIS MEANS THAT THE LETTERS AND COMPLAINTS ADDRESSED TO THE COMMISSIONS BY PARTY MEMBERS AND NONPARTY PEOPLE WITH REGARD TO VARIOUS NEGLECTS IN DEALING WITH PEOPLE'S BUSINESS AND TO IRREGULARITIES IN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ECONOMIC APPARATUS AND INSTITUTIONS MUST BE EXAMINED OBJECTIVELY AND ACTED ON EFFECTIVELY.

The plenum drew attention to the task of fostering party members' exacting responsibility for correct people-to-people relations for countering features of indifference, bossiness and red tape, especially in relations between the authorities and citizens.

It is necessary to see that every group and team observes the principles of dependable work and the principles of the just evaluation of one's performance and takes care of workers social and living conditions.

The plenum adopted a work plan and action program for 1979.

INCREASED USE OF BROWN COAL IN POWER GENERATION PLANNED

LD161518 Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 March, PAP--Polish power plants generated last year some 116,000 million kwh, that is four times more than in 1960. Despite, however, such considerable achievements the continually growing demand for electric energy calls for further development of its production. One of the ways of attaining this goal is through new investments and research aimed at the general modernization of the technologies of power production and broader utilization for this purpose of poorer, i.e., less caloric, kinds of coal.

Brown coal is beginning to play an increasingly important role in the Polish power engineering system. The overall capacity of Polish brown coal operated plants (Turow, Patnow, Adamow, Konin) amounts to nearly 4,400 mw and accounts for one fourth of the entire electric energy production of all Polish power plants.

The cost of production based on brown coal is by some 20 per cent lower.

As it was stated during yesterday's session of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, last year brought full implementation of the plans of brown coal extraction. However, the production of electric energy based on that raw material fell short of the adopted tasks. In this connection a programme has been drafted this year to ensure brown coal production of 41 million tons and production of electric energy (on the basis of that fuel) of 26,000 million kwh.

The Political Bureau examined also further prospects of the development of brown coal industry and power plants linked to it. Greater means and efforts are to be concentrated on the continuation of the main investment in this field--the construction of the Belchatow coal-and-power complex--so that the first production effects could be achieved already in the 4th quarter of 1980. Simultaneously, preparations will be made for the construction of an open pit in Szczercow and "Belchatow 2" power station which should be commissioned in the years 1985-86.

Apart from that it is planned that a new brown coal mine will be built in Lubstow near Konin and the Turow power plant expanded by successive two 360 mw units.

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF WOMEN'S LEAGUE OPENS

LD182120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] The seventh congress of the Women's League opened in Warsaw today.

"On behalf of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and Edward Gierek personally, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the Central Committee, expressed best wishes to the delegates and through them to all Polish women. He stressed that the party and the state attached great importance to the strengthening of the ever growing role of Polish women in all domains of life, giving them the possibility of real equality of rights and social mobility.

Eugenia Kempara, member of the Council of State and chairwoman of the Women's League Central Board, made a speech on the achievements and future tasks of the women's movement. During the session 53 activists of the league were presented with state decorations.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR MEETS GRUDZIEN--Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, on 13 March met with Yugoslav Ambassador Muhidin Begic and informed him of the basic problems of Katowice voivodship's socioeconomic development and of the activities of the Katowice party body. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

TALKS WITH FRENCH OFFICIAL--On 13 March Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received Jean-Pierre Prouteau, French secretary for small and medium enterprises, and discussed with him problems of present Polish-French cooperation between small and medium enterprises and possibilities for further expanding this cooperation. Stanislaw Kociolek, chairman of the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREECE'S KARAMANLIS 19 MARCH

AU191126 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, who is paying an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the head of the Romanian state and of the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Manea Manescu. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to relations between Romania and Greece and aspects of the current international situation.

In the morning, Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, together with the officials accompanying him, laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the People's and Fatherland's Freedom and for Socialism.

AGERPRES on Talks

AU192100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/3/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on March 19 Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic. They appreciated with satisfaction during the interview that the relations of traditional friendship and collaboration established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic have gained great scope in recent years. Stress was laid on the important role President Nicolae Ceausescu' visit to Greece in 1976, the meetings in recent years with Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis had in the development and diversification of these relations, since they gave strong impetus to the economic, technico-scientific and cultural collaboration between the two countries, as also to the collaboration of Romania and Greece internationally.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis analyzed [words indistinct] and modalities of expansion and deepening of the collaboration between Romania and Greece on multiple planes, expressing their convictior that this serves the interests of the two countries and peoples, the cause of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide.

Approached were also current questions of international life. Both sides considered it necessary that the bilateral and multilateral relations be continually expanded with a view to building in Europe a real system of security and cooperation apt to ensure peace, security and free development of every people, according to its interests and aspirations. Romania's and Greece's determination was reasserted, to make henceforth too, their active contribution to the complete implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, to the establishment of a climate of confidence and cooperation among the world nations. Great attention was paid to the thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion, so that it may account for a significant stage in strengthening the security and cooperation in Europe. Emphasis was placed on the special importance of taking concrete disarmament measures, on nuclear disarmament first of all, a fundamental demand of achieving the policy of detente and socioeconomic development of the peoples, of general progress.

The exchange of views brought to the fore the common preoccupation of all states in the Balkans with intensifying the peaceful collaboration, with detente and peace.

Appreciating the efforts deployed of late for the development of the relations among the countries in the Balkans, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Hellenic Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis stressed the need for further promotion of the relations of understanding and mutual esteem among these states, for turning this region into a region of peace, good neighborliness, confidence and collaboration grounded on the principles of equality and mutual regard.

The necessity of negotiated settlement to the Cypriot issue was stressed, so that the peaceful cohabitation of the two communities be ensured, just as the integrity and independence of Cyprus, which will undoubtedly powerfully influence the policy of collaboration and peace and in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean, and will influence in the positive the progress of detente and security in Europe and the world over.

With emphasis on the fact that contemporary world is now faced with a host of problems that should be settled in the interest of the peoples, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis stressed the need for broader collaboration with a view to eliminating the sources of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, solving the disputes between states by peaceful means exclusively, giving up force or threat with force, promoting in international relations the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs.

The exchange of views on the Middle East issue disclosed the necessity of global solutions conducive to just and lasting peace in the region, based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, with the recognition of its right to self-determination, and through the foundation of an independent state of its own, and by securing the independence and integrity of all states in the region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed the determination of Romania and Greece to make their ever more active contribution to the settlement of the big issues facing mankind. Stress was laid on the occasion on the ever more important role of the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and the UN within the general effort for securing a positive course in international life.

Considering that the gap between the industrialized countries and the developing ones stands for an obstacle in the path of world progress, both sides expressed their willingness to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order, apt to provide conditions for a collaboration on equal footing among all states and secure fast development of the lagging countries, as also the economic, technical and social progress of the whole of mankind.

The talks proceeded in the cordial, friendly atmosphere in existence between the two countries and people.

Ceausescu Luncheon for Karamanlis

AU191419 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today gave an official luncheon for Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

The luncheon was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Gheorghe Pana, Virgil Trofin, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman, Miu Dobrescu, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry, other government members and leaders of central institutions. Also present were Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis and the other officials accompanying the Greek prime minister, as well as Romanian ambassador to Athens Ion Brad, and Greek Ambassador to Bucharest Dhimitrios Papadhakis.

During the luncheon, which took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis delivered toasts.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW WITH I KATHIMERINI EDITOR

AU191105 Bucharest SCINTEIA IN Romanian 18 Mar 79 p 1, 5 AU

[Exclusive interview granted in Bucharest by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to I KATHIMERINI Chief Editor D. Panayiotou on 14 March 1979]

[Text] Question: How do you assess development of bipartite Greek-Romanian relations, particularly during the period since your visit to Greece in 1976?

Answer: I wish to stress with great satisfaction the upward trend of Romanian-Greek relations. At the same time Romanian-Greek cooperation has a very old tradition. It developed both during the national liberation struggle as well as during the period of development of our two nations and states. This cooperation has enjoyed a special impetus during recent years.

The visit which I undertook to Greece in 1976 was a significant event in the development of Romanian-Greek relations. It provided a strong impetus to the economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation between our two countries as well as to the cooperation between Romania and Greece internationally. In reference to this I would like to mention that Romanian-Greek exchanges increased more than two-fold over those of 1975. We undertook a series of cooperative activities which placed the bipartite relations between our two countries on a new foundation.

At the same time Romania and Greece actively cooperated toward strengthening cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe as well as on the implementation of a policy of detente and peace internationally.

Question: In view of the new visit to Romania by Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis, which are the most favorable sectors for further development of mutually beneficial cooperation and exchanges between Greece and Romania?

Answer: I am waiting for the new visit of the prime minister of the Republic of Greece, Konstandinos Karamanlis to Romania, with great interest. Bearing in mind the development of Romanian-Greek relations, I am convinced that the visit of Prime Minister Karamanlis will be another factor in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between Romania and Greece. Naturally the problems of bipartite cooperation will be of primary importance. We plan that along with increasing economic exchanges we will develop cooperation in production, in the energy sector and that of engineering as well as cooperation with third countries.

At the same time this visit will permit us to exchange views on international problems especially since there have been deep changes in the international situation, a fact which dictates an intensification of cooperation between our countries so we can contribute more toward promotion, within international relations, of the principles of equality and respect of national independence and sovereignty and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

Question: Romania and Greece are two countries which have supported with firmness and continue to support the idea of Balkan cooperation. What, in your opinion, must be done for the future promotion of bipartite and multilateral cooperation between the countries of this area?

Answer: It is true that Romania and Greece have acted and continue to act for the continued development of cooperation in the Balkans. At the same time I wish to stress with satisfaction that during the past few years there have been some steps toward development of relations between Balkan countries despite the fact--as it is well known--that there are still problems which must be solved in order to facilitate strengthening of political detente and cooperation in our area.

In this connection I believe it is essential to undertake decisive efforts toward solving, through negotiations, the problems between various Balkan countries including the problems between Greece and Turkey, and the settlement of bipartite and multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries in the economic, the scientific and cultural sectors. At the same time it is essential to strengthen cooperation within the limits of existing organizations with certain traditions which have proved their usefullness for strengthening good relations between our peoples. We have in mind the establishment in the Balkans of relations based on equality and mutual respect. We do not have in mind the creation in our area of a coalition, no matter what the form, but on the contrary the development of relations which will exclude the policy of coalitions, which will place cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and respect of independence, which will exclude the use of force in any form, or the threat of the use of force, which will exclude any form of intervention from the outside in the affairs of the Balkan countries. Such bipartite and multilateral cooperation must guarantee the conditions for self-supported development for each nation, for the progress and prosperity of each people and, at the same time, it must be an active contribution to the cause of peace and detente generally.

The International Situation

Question: Today how do you view the international situation under the light of the latest events, especially those in Cambodia, Vietnam and Iran?

Answer: As I mentioned earlier, in international life we are the witnesses of deep revolutionary changes--which are taking place within the balance of powers--and of the greater concern of peoples--particularly of small and medium nations--to terminate the imperialist and colonialist policy of intervention in the affairs of other nations. We must therefore promote a different policy of equality between all states, of respect of the rights of every nation to be master of its national wealth and its own fate.

In reference to the events of Southeast Asia there is no doubt that they have contributed to a very great deterioration of the situation in that area of the world with deep repercussions on political detente and the self-supporting development of peoples. It is for this reason that Romania is and remains determined to support respect for the territorial integrity, the independence and sovereignty of each country, is in favor of solving problems exclusively through negotiations.

In reference to the Iranian situation, it certainly is an expression of certain internal changes to which the struggle of the people's masses for social progress, independence and a better life has led. These changes are framed by the general revolutionary progress developing in the world. Continually more and more peoples want to terminate the old state of affairs and want to be included in the task of revolutionary changes being accomplished throughout the entire world, want to guarantee democratic rights and conditions of direct participation in forging their own fates.

Bearing in mind the current international situation we firmly support the solution of all urgent problems between states exclusively through negotiations by ending, once and for all, the policy of force or the threat of the use of force and intervention in the affairs of other states. In our opinion only such a solution responds both to the interests of every nation as well as to the interests of the cause of detente and cooperation and peace in the world generally.

An Integral and Independent Cyprus

Question: Bearing in mind the dispute in the Aegean and the Cyprus issue, what are the repercussions of these developments upon the peace and security of the areas of the Balkans and the Mediterranean?

Answer: As I have mentioned Romania is concerned over the existence of urgent problems between the Balkan countries and it is for this reason that our country firmly supports a policy for solving them. We further consider that the existence of these disagreements, and particularly the Cyprus issue, have negative repercussions on the cause for strengthening security and peace in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and generally in Europe.

It is for this very reason that we determinedly support that everything possible should be done to solve the differences between Greece and Turkey through negotiations as well as that the Cyprus issue should be solved through negotiations in order to guarantee the peaceful coexistence between the two communities, the integrity and independence of Cyprus. Such a settlement of problems--which without a doubt can be achieved through action by the immediately interested countries--will exert a strong influence in the direction of strengthening the policy of cooperation and peace in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and will at the same time influence favorably the cause of detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: The Final Act of Helsinki was a success along the course of building European security. It cannot, however, be said that after the conference there was great progress in this direction. What do you think ought to be done in the future in order to give a new impetus in this direction?

Answer: The Helsinki conference on security and cooperation and the documents signed on that occasion were truly an event of hisortic significance to the life of Europe and they gave a strong impetus to the cause of security and detente. Unfortunately, however, due to changes which occurred in international life and due to the fact that determined efforts were not made to implement the documents signed at Helsinki, the hopes which the nations nourished have not yet been fulfilled.

Bearing in mind the necessity for continuing progress toward detente and cooperation in Europe as well as throughout the world, we consider it necessary to develop cooperation among the European countries in implementing all the documents signed at Helsinki.

We attribute great significance to the conference which will be held in 1980 in Madrid which must give a new and strong impetus in this direction.

Romania believes that greater emphasis must be given to the problems of military disengagement and disarmament since this is a basic element of the policy of security, detente and peace.

Question: Which, in your opinion, are the basic trends of action aimed at establishing a new international economic and political order?

Answer: As is known, the existence of a great number of underdeveloped and developing countries and the division of the world into rich and poor countries, as a result of lengthy colonial and imperialist sovereignty, are some of the most complex problems facing current international life.

As a socialist developing country Romania makes tireless efforts within the framework of the group of developing countries in order to eradicate this state of affairs and establish a new international economic and political order. On this question we hope that similar positions, by all countries--both developing as well as developed ones--are adopted. We consider the socialist countries to have an important role in this connection, particularly in the adoption of decisive measures which would permit speedier progress for the underdeveloped countries. Naturally it is imperative that the developing countries make greater efforts to strengthen cooperation and solidarity between them. At the same time, however, it is imperative to have even greater support on the part of the developed countries. On this matter developed countries even have certain obligations toward developing countries. It is essential to achieve a satisfactory proportion between the prices of raw materials and those of industrial products, an economic cooperation based upon justice between all states, and that the prerequisites should be established so new technology and conquests of world science and technology become more available to the underdeveloped countries. It is also essential that other measures be adopted which will fundamentally place economic relations between states on a new principle, the principle of equality and justice and of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Such an orientation, such a new order in international economic and political relations, reflect not only the interests of the developing but also of the developed countries, of all the countries of the world and will, at the same time, exert a strong influence upon worldwide economic stability, on the policy of peace throughout the world.

Question: After the special UN General Assembly session new procedures and apparatus for disarmament negotiations were established. How does Romania view what was achieved to date, internationally, for achieving disarmament and what do you think ought to be done in order to speed up this work?

Answer: Romania believes that the problem of disarmament, and primarily the problem of nuclear disarmament, is a basic problem of our times, it is fundamental for attaining political detente and economic-social development of nations, for general progress.

We believe that the UN General Assembly special session in 1978 was an event of historic significance which opened the way toward increased work for disarmament and particularly of nuclear disarmament. It is a fact that a more democratic apparatus was created and a considerable number of proposals were submitted. They form a broad foundation for the adoption of specific measures in this direction.

According to our opinion the current international situation, the vast current military expenditures, urgently dictate adoption of measures for stopping the armaments race. In our opinion it is essential to "freeze" military budgets at the level of the current year and then to gradually decrease military expenditures up to 1985 at the rate of 10 to 15 percent, to cut down armaments and armed forces, to dismantle foreign military bases on the territories of other countries, to adopt other specific measures which could lead to a strengthening of confidence and create the prerequisites for more radical acts of disarmament and, primarily, of nuclear disarmament. Naturally we have in mind cessation, as soon as possible, of nuclear armament as well as conventional armament, adoption of specific measures for the gradual decrease of these armaments under suitable international control and dissolving military coalitions which, as it is well known, were created at a certain specific period of "cold war."

In reference to this, I would like to stress the significance of the dissolution, just recently, of the CENTO coalition. [paragraph continues]

This indicates that the possibility truly exists that with the will of the people there can be a dissolution of military coalition and the restoration of new relations of cooperation between countries which would exclude the use of force and the threat of the use of force.

In our opinion it is basic that specific measures should be adopted without delay--no matter how limited they might be--which will become the first step toward disarmament. At the same time it is imperative to strengthen the struggle of all peoples--and, naturally, primarily, that of the small and medium nations which are directly interested in ending armaments as soon as possible--to strengthen solidarity and cooperation between all political forces which want detente, cooperation and peace on the basis of the principles of equality and respect between all the nations of the world.

In conclusion I wish to address, through this medium, a warm greeting to the Greek nation with my sincere wishes for progress, prosperity and happiness.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S VISIT TO IRAQ

AU191133 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Joint Communique on Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's visit to Iraq 12-15 12-15 March 1979]

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, paid an official visit to Iraq 12-15 March 1979 at the invitation of Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of that country. During his Iraqi visit, the Romanian foreign minister had talks with Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary-general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. He also had talks with 'Adnan Husayn, Hasan 'Ali and Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, members of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of planning, trade and oil, respectively.

The Romanian and Iraqi foreign ministers had official talks and they discussed problems of the development of the bilateral relations as well as main aspects of the international situation of common interest, particularly the Middle East situation.

The two foreign ministers pointed to the special importance of the dialog between the Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr for the development of cooperation between the two countries and expressed the satisfaction of their governments at the upward course of the bilateral relations.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Iraq stressed that their countries base their relations on the rigorous observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantage. Highlighting with satisfaction the results scored so far in the sphere of bilateral relations, they emphasized that there still are many possibilities for amplifying the cooperation between the two countries and expressed determination to make all efforts to intensify Romanian-Iraqi collaboration.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the development of cooperation at a bilateral level in all fields of common interest fully serves the interests of the two friendly countries and peoples. The two sides also expressed the desire of the RCP and of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq to expand and strengthen their cooperation in the belief that this will contribute to strengthening friendship between the two countries and peoples and peoples and to developing Romanian-Iraqi relations generally; it will contribute to their cooperation in the international arena.

The Romanian and Iraqi foreign ministers agreed upon continuing negotiations between the two sides to finalize certain bilateral agreements and understanding such as the 1979-1980 plan on cultural exchange and the consular convention.

The two foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that the stand of Romania and Iraq are similar or very close on the main problems of contemporary life. Emphasizing that there are in the world many, particularly complex problems as an outcome of the sharpening contradictions and of the tendencies of dividing the world into spheres of influence and domination, they pointed to the importance of intensifying the efforts towards consolidating the course of detente all over the world, towards settling the conflicts among states by peaceful means, excluding threat or use of force, for the promotion of a policy of international peace, understanding and cooperation, in the interest of the independent development of all countries and peoples, in keeping with their legitimate aspirations.

The two ministers reiterated the solidarity of their countries with the fight of all peoples against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies of domination and repression, for the observance of each people's right to be master of its natural riches, to freely choose its economic and social development path.

Showing the anxiety of their countries about continuing conflict in the Middle East, the two ministers laid stress on the need for reaching a peaceful, global solution of the conflict, a just and lasting peace in the region by Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, by securing the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own. The ministers pointed to the position of their governments according to which the Palestine Liberation Organization is the authentic and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Iraqi foreign minister reported on the initiatives and efforts made by his country to convene the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad and on the actions taken by the Iraqi and Syrian leaders to achieve unity between the two countries. The two ministers stressed the importance of strengthening solidarity and unity among the Arab countries to achieve a just and equitable peace and security in the Middle East.

The two ministers expressed the wish and interest of their countries to cooperate ever more closely in the international arena and make an active contribution to solving the problems facing mankind, especially regarding the establishment of a new international economic and political order, the achievement of effective measures for general and primarily nuclear disarmament, the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in resolving international conflicts in order to strengthen peace, understanding and security throughout the world.

The foreign minister of Romania and Iraq highlighted the growing importance of the nonalined movement, its positive role in the international relations, the contribution of the nonalined countries to establishing relations of full equality among states, a new international economic order.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs extended the Iraqi minister of foreign affairs the invitation of paying an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with much pleasure.

REPORTAGE ON SECRETARY VRHOVEC'S VISIT TO PARIS

Zagreb Departure

LD190944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Zagreb for Paris this morning with his associates for a 2-day official visit to France at the invitation of Jean Francois-Poncet, the French minister for foreign affairs. During the visit, Vrhovec will have talks with his French colleague on bilateral relations and questions of international relations.

Francois-Poncet Meeting

LD192232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 19 (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who arrived here today on a two-day official visit to France, this afternoon held talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. The two sides noted the very good development of relations between the two friendly countries, which have got new impulses after the meetings between President Tito and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The first day of the talks passed in an exchange of views on international matters.

The two sides emphasized the indispensibility of investing efforts for international detente as a precondition for the creation of better international relations. It has pointed out that the process of international detente should be general and that all countries should participate in it. As for European security and co-operation, the two sides expressed readiness for further contacts and consultations between the two countries in preparations for the forthcoming Madrid conference.

A significant topic of the talks was also the role of the non-aligned policy and the non-aligned movement. Minister Francois-Poncet pointed out that France positively assesses the role of the non-aligned in international relations and in that field spoke in terms of praise about Yugoslavia.

Today's talk also covered the problem of disarmament. The Yugoslav side positively assessed France's move for a European conference as one of the efforts aimed at solving this universal, vital problem. The Yugsoalv-French talks will continue tomorrow morning. Of international topics, as is learned, problems of the Middle East and South East Asia will be discussed. However, tomorrow's talk will deal above all with various aspects of bilateral co-operation.

Dailies Comment

LD192058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 19 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec began a two-day visit to France today.

Aside from talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, his host, Vrhovec will be received by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and by the president of the French National Assembly, Jacques Chaban-Delmas. Vrhovec talks with Minister Francois-Poncet began this afternoon already, shortly following the Yugoslav foreign secretary's arrival in Paris. The Yugoslav-French talks are to continue tomorrow and will cover all aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation as well as current international affairs.

Paris dailies today point to the significance of the Yugoslav foreign secretary's visit to France. LE FIGARO notes the two ministers will have "the opportunity to discuss major present-day problems, the north-south dialogue, the situation in Europe and also the Middle and Far East. LE FIGARO considers the talks will also take up the difficulties being encountered by Yugoslavia in its economic relations with France and other European community members. LE MONDE assesses that French-Yugoslav relations are developing very well in all areas except the economic. The daily author also writes on the Vrhovec visit.

VJESNIK Interview With Francois-Poncet

ID180356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, March 17, (TANJUG)--Friendship between France and Yugoslavia, which are very close to each other historically as well as geographically, found full expression during the December 1976 visit by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the October 1977 visit to France by President Tito, pointed out French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet in an interview to the Yugoslav daily VJESNIK.

France and Yugoslav have identical views on the main principles of international relations, such as the respect of independence and sovereignty, right of each country to freely choose its political, economic and social commitments, as well as the wish for dialogue and cooperation.

In the interview, published by VJESNIK on the eve of the visit to Paris by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Jean Francois-Poncet stated that France knew and highly valued the role of Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country, as well as the role of President Tito, who enjoys a high reputation on the international scene. Together France and Yugoslavia can contribute much towards peace and the policy of detente prevailing in the world, he emphasized.

Notwithstanding the fact that the value of Franco-Yugoslav trade last year reached 3 billion francs, we understand Yugoslavia's concern over the imbalance in this trade, the French foreign minister said. France will continue its efforts in promoting industrial cooperation between enterprises in the two countries, he added.

Speaking about the north-south dialogue, Francois-Poncet noted that the negotiations were "marking time." He emphasized, however, that dialgoue between the industrially developed and developing countries must become the main component of international relations which would lead to the establishment of the new international economic order.

VRHOVEC OUTLINES NONALINED POLICY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU152221 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 79 p 8 AU

[Excerpts from article by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, published in the latest issue of the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA: "Nonalined Policy as Universal Policy"]

[Text] The life and durability of the activity of Socialist Yugoslavia are marked by a few basic characteristics which are very closely and causally interconnected. First of all there is the development of the sociopolitical system on the foundations of socialist self-management. And further there is the consistent federal character of our multinational community. This aspect of our domestic life requires, among other things, definite foreign political activity both as a component part and as a function. Yugoslavia finds this activity in the nonalined policy which not only emanates from this aspect of the Yugoslav sociopolitical system but also conversely influences its strength. It is precisely within this mutual interrelationship that these elements act to determine our stability, our national security and our independence.

The successful development of Yugoslavia on these foundations and the constant struggle to consistently realize this Yugoslav development and activity in the international field have won a great reputation for our country and have opened possibilities for our nonalined policy to significantly influence world relations. However, I am primarily calling attention to this form the viewpoint of the great obligations which result from this and which make it necessary for all of us to live with these questions and to work them out as an essential component of our total life and to persistently struggle to strengthen the principles and the character of nonalined policy on a worldwide level.

Historical Value of Nonalinement

We are confronted by many crises which are not of local or regional character but which most directly influence the general state of world relations. These are the hotbeds connected with the question of war and peace in the world as such. It is possible to perceive in them as well as generally in the world relations the elements of the policy of force as a method of solving international disputes. And, naturally, it is this policy of force that produces a strong tendency toward new divisions of the world according to bloc and other criteria, a tendency which pushes the world to new divisions into spheres of influence.

It is an indisputable fact that in this context the bloc confrontations are continuing and intensifying in many tense regions of the world. The consequence of these bloc confrontations is an aspiration toward a total bloc division which undeniably has very dangerous consequences for a nonalined policy, especially in those regions where nonalinement is predominant.

Simultaneously with the existence of these negative currents and trends in the world there is not yet another very important fact to which we wish to call attention. This is a constantly growing general aspiration of peoples and countries to live in peace and to be active subjective factors and equal factors in international relations to insure thereby the necessary prerequisites for their further national emancipation, for their social and material progress and for their national independence, that is, in fact, for the right to live in their own way without any outside interference.

Today it is clearer than ever before that there is no other policy which would successfully eliminate these negative currents and further advance these positive and justified demands of peoples and countries except the nonalined policy. Herein lies its historical value. It has been definitely confirmed as a necessity in contemporary world relations.

However, it is precisely because of this that this affirmation of nonalined policy has become a subject of interest and activity of various forces which are alien to nonalinement and which show an aspiration to subordinate this policy to various bloc concepts and interests which are being realized within the framework of relations and confrontations between the big powers. Hence, simultaneously with its further confirmation and the strengthening of its influence in world relations, the nonalined movement faces a number of difficulties and problems in its own ranks, that is, we could say, problems which include both those which are indigenous and those which are imposed from outside.

Attempts to Impose Bloc Orientation

However, no matter how difficult or serious these problems and these contradictions may be, they would be easier to overcome if no outside interests were connected with them and if no outside interests were deepening them. The efforts to impose these interests upon our movement lead to the danger of divisions and rifts in the ranks of nonalined countries and to the prevention of an independent orientation and active operations of the nonalined policy in relation to the great questions of world politics and world relations.

Briefly, these aspirations which are being imposed upon the nonalined movement under various political and ideological slogans and criteria are primarily aimed at liquidating one of the essential criteria of nonalinement, that is, its nonbloc orientation, and at tying the nonalined movement to bloc interests and confrontations.

It is known that the nonalined policy was born in the anticolonial and anti-imperialist revolution. There is no reason why these essential determinants should not continue to be dominant in this policy in the future also and why they should not continue to be built into the very nature of nonalinement. And, naturally, this is not disputed in the movement at all. But as an historical movement and as the expression of the most progressive aspirations and needs of mankind, nonalinement has also set for itself the task of fulfilling aims which will result in a different world, a world without privileges, without any domination, without any hegemonist interests and without any bloc divisions, a world in which there will be peace, equality, independence and progress and in which these will be equally accessible to all peoples and countries.

At this very contradictory and dangerous time in the state of the world, it is of particular importance to devote the greatest attention to these problems. They demand our persistent and consistent struggle for asserting all the essential principles of nonalined policy, its basic orientation and its activity as an autonomous and independent factor on the world scene.

The essential and basic requirement we must achieve is to insure the success of our efforts within the nonalined movement, to strengthen the movement's solidarity and unity and to insure that within the framework of the movement no divisions will be made according to the character of the social and political systems of the movement's members because the movement has not been constituted nor can it be directed to act or to orient itself according to any ideological criteria. Its task is to insure the broadest front of peoples, countries and the world's progressive forces to struggle for the realization of the very clearly defined aims of the movement.

If we imposed any ideological criteria on the nonalined movement as a basis for its orientation, then we would not thereby strengthen the process of socialism in the world but would rather strengthen the bloc concept of socialism.

Assertion of Basic Principles

We are very concretely confronted by these questions of the character of the nonalined policy; they have also required certain concrete actions within the framework of the movement, actions which particularly found their expression at the latest meetings of nonalined countries and especially at the Belgrade conference of ministers of nonalined countries last summer.

The great importance of this conference was precisely in the fact that it repelled all these pressures and once again asserted the movement's basic principles and orientation and thereby created a very favorable and fruitful basis for the further successful direction of our activity in this sense. The fact that President Tito once again spoke about these questions at the conference represented a very important contribution to the work and success of the conference.

At the recent Maputo meeting of the Coordination Bureau, which was devoted to a specific separate problem, the problem of struggle against colonialism in southern Africa, we once again confirmed this integrality of the nonalined movement and on the basis of this integrality created the possibility for a principled and effective struggle against colonialism and for the struggle against those imperialist military and economic interests which make possible the continued existence of colonialism as an anachronism of our time in southern Africa.

President Tito's visit to the Middle East also undeniably falls within this positive context . The talks held on that occasion had a concrete aspect, the aspect of the situation in the Middle East, but at the same time they also showed a very important orientation toward what is happening in our movement and toward what we should jointly do to remove what is threatening our movement and to further continue to enable the movement to assert itself positively and influence the course of world politics.

If at this time we concretely analyzed the most dangerous crisis hotbeds in the world--I have only mentioned southern Africa and the Middle East but we can also include here Southeast Asia which is burdened by very great dangers at this time--I think that we would once again come to those basic starting points which are defined by our nonalined policy.

In all these cases and especially in connection with the present crisis, conflicts and war in Southeast Asia, we can perceive that there are also those who do not like this policy because it does not promote the bloc concepts and bloc orientations. But this policy is that basic determinant which, as the only possible one, shows the way out of these dangerous crises and conflagrations and leads to the assertion of those principles which should be universally valid in the world, which should be valid for all peoples and for all countries and which should be applied in all crisis situations facing our world.

I want to emphasize that our country has adopted the nonalined policy, which we consistently follow, as one of the basic expressions of its total national life and as its universal policy. This means that this is the policy and that these are the principles which we implement and from which we proceed not only in our attitude toward global world relations but also in our activity within the immediate European area and within the immediate Balkan area. This is the policy which is manifested and asserted to a maximum extent in our relations with all countries and which determines our interest in maintaining good relations with all those countries that want to develop these relations on the basis of complete equality, respect for independence, obligation of noninterference and recognition of full sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and of those countries with which we establish such relations.

Yugoslavia and Neighbors

I especially want to stress that this same policy is the dominant policy in our relations with our neighbors. In this context I want to mention, among other things, the recent visit of the Italian minister for foreign affairs to our country during which we once again reviewed our relations and determined the further directions of the course of our relations. I would say that our joint appraisal of the state of relations between the two countries was very high. This is of great importance not only for the state of these bilateral relations but also as regards a model showing how the relations between countries with different social systems and, in this particular case, even between a nonalined country and a country which belongs to a concrete military alliance, should be developed. This example shows that, if the right foundations and the right starting points are used in this connection, it is possible to establish such a relationship between countries that fully satisfies the real national interests of the countries concerned and which can be a positive factor in the development of the general situation and relations in Europe.

We wish to implement this same policy--and strive within the limits of our power to do so--in our relations with all neighboring countries, including those individual countries with which we have certain unsolved problems. In the context of all these trends and of our stand in the world, attempts have been made at times in some instances to discredit our policy and to present it to the domestic or world public in a distorted light. However, these attempts are of brief duration because it is difficult to discredit a principled policy which is its own most convincing advocate. These attempts cause a great and deep dissatisfaction among our peoples but at the same time they also enhance their firmness as well as their certainty precisely about the correctness of the policy which we follow.

We constantly stress our clear orientation and aspiration to develop our relations with all countries and with all our neighbors as constructively and positively as possible and to build them on the principles of equality, full mutual respect and recognition of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity as well as of the right to one's own development without any outside interference. [paragraph continues]

These are our firm principles and our orientations emanating from the character of our socialism. We can clearly say to all that in this policy we enjoy the complete support of our peoples, of our working people. This support expresses the interest and the demand of our peoples that we continue to follow this policy and this road and persistently defend these principles which insure a further assertion of Yugoslavia in the world and a strengthening of the immediate elements of Yugoslavia's independence and national security.

UKRAINIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZAGREB

LD192054 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] An official Ukrainian delegation led by Sergey Danilovich Besklubenko, minister of culture and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR has arrived in Zagreb in connection with the Ukrainian days of culture in the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the period between 20 and 27 March. At Zagreb Airport the guests from Ukraine were welcomed and greeted by Dr Stipe Suvar, republican secretary for education, culture and physical culture; Bozo Bek, chairman of the Croatian Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Nikola Ban, secretary for information of the Croatian Executive Council. Valentin Gusev, USSR consul general in Zagreb, and other personalities were in the welcoming party as well. Along with the official delegation, 270 artists from the Ukraine have arrived. During the Ukrainian days of culture in Croatia they will give a number of performances in Zagreb and several other towns in Croatia. The days of culture of the Ukrainian SSR in Croatia, said Dr Stipe Suvar, are an expression of the reciprocal efforts of the social and cultural people to become better acquainted with each other and to exchange the fruits of their creative efforts. According to him Croatian-Ukrainian cultural cooperation is part and parcel of a meaningful program of continuous Yugoslav-Soviet cultural cooperation and was given a particular boost by the exchange of visits of the representatives of the sociopolitical bodies of Croatia and Ukraine.

DOLANC RECEIVES LIBYAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD192100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 19, (TANJUG)--Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc today received a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by the head of the Bureau for International Relations, Ahmad Ash-Shihati. During the friendly talk views were exchanged on some questions of relations in the contemporary progressive and workers movement, as well as on international questions. The activity of the nonalined countries was especially discussed, as was the activity in the Mediterranean.

SFRY Assembly Meeting

LD192102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by chief of the International Cooperation Bureau Ahmad Ash-Shihati, met at the federal conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia today with member of its Presidency Secretariat Aleksandar Bakocevic.

An exchange of opinions on a wide range of international topics took place during the meeting which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Special attention was paid to the open focuses of crisis in the world. In particular, the talks focused on the policy of nonalinement, with emphasis laid on the need to further strengthen the unity and action capacity of the movement as an indispensable, autonomous and non-bloc factor in international relations.

WEST BANK, GAZA PROBLEMS IN ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TALKS DISCUSSED

LD192218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2101 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 19 (TANJUG)--An Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is not even concluded and enormous difficulties and problems concerning, above all, the future status of the West Bank and Gaza are being pointed out in Washington. The accord reached by Cairo, Jerusalem and Washington provides for talks on the Palestinian issue to start within one month of the peace treaty's going into effect and to last not longer than one year.

The main problem, as already recognized here, is how to reconcile the wishes and hopes of Egypt about the future of the West Bank and Gaza, and the already clear refusal of Israel to leave the occupied territories.

One of the most dangerous possibilities--that of Egypt and Israel remaining completely alone in future negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza--has good chances to emerge as fully real.

In Cairo, President Carter committed himself to the United States becoming directly involved in dealing with the Palestinian question. Yesterday, Secretary of State Vance confirmed that the United States would continue to participate as "full partner" in future negotiations. However, Israel would find it easy to reject this, because no United States participation of this kind is provided by the Camp David accords for negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza.

NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD162126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, March 16 (TANJUG)--In Bombay today, representatives of Yugoslavia and India signed an agreement on cooperation between the two countries in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The agreement envisages the exchange of information on research and experiments, the exchange of experts and scholarships, the renting or sale of material and equipment required for the realization of the two countries' nuclear energy for peaceful purposes development programmes and cooperation in constructing facilities of joint interest.

The five-year agreement will enable an expansion of Yugoslav-Indian cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and, particularly, in the construction of nuclear power-plants.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES INDIAN AIR FORCE OFFICIAL

LD191710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, received Air Marshall Idris Hassan Latif, chief of Air Staff of the Republic of India, who is leading a delegation of the Indian Air Force on an official and friendly visit to our country and armed forces.

The talks between General Ljubicic and the guest from friendly and nonalined India took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and dealt with further developing relations and cooperation between the armed forces of our two countries.

Enver Cemalovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense and commander of the air force and air defense, who is the host of our guests, also attended the talks at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, together with other associates of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Also present at the talks were Natarajan Krishnan, ambassador of the Republic of India to Yugoslavia and Col Harkirat Singh, army, navy and air force attache.

Marshal Idris Hassan Latif also received Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, today, for talks which also took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

LD162118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Mongolia have agreed to exchange in 1979 commodities to a value of 2.5 million dollars. The protocol on bilateral trade was signed here today by the two countries' representatives.

UNFAVORABLE ECONOMIC TRENDS NOTED AT FEC SESSION

LD152355 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, today discussed a number of economic issues, economic policy and relations between our country and other countries. Some sociopolitical and organizational issues also were on the agenda.

The federal government discussed the report on economic trends at the beginning of this year. It was noted that the unfavorable economic trends which appeared last year continued in the first months of this year, and some of them were even intensifying. The continuous expansion of domestic demand influences increases in production above the planned frameworks. Imports, on which a significant part of the increased industrial production is based, are increasing. Thus, the disproportion between imports and exports is increasing even more. At the same time, under the influence of a growing demand on the domestic market, fresh demands and pressures on price increases are also becoming apparent.

The Federal Executive Council believes that there are many causes of these, and other, unfavorable trends, including the low social productivity of labor, inefficient investments, the uncoordinated ratio in the distribution of social products and incomes, and the unrealistic development plans and programs in relation to the resources available. In the same vein, unfavorable economic trends in the first months of this year were also caused by insufficient responsibility in individual environments and the lack of understanding that the struggle for stabilization must be one of the basic tasks of all social factors and subjects.

In addition, consumer psychology is still apparent to a great extent, a psychology which directly contradicts the policy of economic stabilization. Finally, it was stressed at the session, the fact that measures to create all necessary conditions for the consistent implementation of the established policy of economic stabilization have not been adopted on time and in a sufficiently coordinated manner has also influenced the unfavorable trends in the economy.

In this connection, the Federal Executive Council concluded that relevant federal organs of administration and federal organizations should quickly prepare--in line with the program for the implementation of the resolution this year--a coordinated proposal of real measures which must be taken in order to halt the present unsatisfactory economic trends, and reduce them to planned limits.

At its session today, the council also discussed and adopted the proposal on the program of activities and measures to improve the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy. The proposed program, prepared by the Federal Institute for Social Planning, consists of two parts. The first contains the tasks which stem from the resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan of Yugoslavia in 1979, and the second envisages the activities and measures which have a long term character, that is, measures which should make the strengthening of the economy's accumulative and reproductive ability on more lasting foundations possible.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOLD MEETING

LD191924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A meeting was held in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy today by top officials of the Federal Executive Council and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. The meeting was attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Branislav Ikonic, Andrej Marino and Gojko Ubiparip, vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council; Milorad Birovljev, Dmitar Bojkovski, Rade Todovic and Ratko Svilar, vice presidents of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ivica Cacic, secretary general of the Federal Executive Council; Stevan Susa, general secretary of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Dr Dragutin Grupkovic, federal counsellor in the Federal Executive Council; and by others. As reported an exchange of views took place at the meeting on cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, on the position and responsibility of the Federal Executive Council and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy in implementing the solutions pertaining to our system and in preparing the adoption of the new medium-term plan, on economic trends at the beginning of 1979 and on implementing the resolution on the implementation of the social plan of Yugoslavia in 1979.

It was stressed that in keeping with the degree of development of social relations in our country cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy must be further promoted, and several proposals and suggestions were made in this respect.

In the view of the meeting's participants cooperation in the application of the solutions pertaining to our system in the field of the economic system and in activities in the preparation for the adoption of the new medium-term plan in particular have to be further developed. Both sides noted that the tendencies of economic trends manifested last year had continued at the beginning of this year and that in some sectors these tendencies were deteriorating. In this connection all subjects of economic activities and those who make decisions must consistently work for implementing economic policy measures established by the resolution on the economic policy in 1979 and for adopting measures and activities regarding the implementation of the country's economic stabilization.

VRHOVEC ADDRESS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION REPORTED

LD160406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke to the political activists of the City Committee of the Belgrade League of Communists about the current international situation and Yugoslav foreign policy.

LCY'S KOTORIC SPEAKS ON FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS

LD192150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG)--The constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation is being successfully implemented, and relations among the constituent republics and provinces based on this concept are being realized on the principles of complete equality, stated Executive Secretary for the LCY Central Committee Presidency Ferhad Kotoric.

Speaking at today's press conference on a recent session of the presidency which discussed faster and more consistent implementation of the rights, interests and obligations of citizens, Kotoric said that consultation and the reaching of agreement have proved in practice to be the fundamental principles of decision-making in Yugoslavia (?whereby) the different self-management interests are being adjusted and common solutions arrived at. He stressed the need for dealing with problems of socio-economic development more effectively and encouraging the pooling of labour and resources.

It will be necessary to find why some accords are being implemented slowly and, in accordance with this, improve the adjustment mechanisms, Kotoric said. He added that the session also discussed relations among the organs and institutions in the Yugoslav Federation and their functioning, the effectiveness of the delegation system and the role of subjective forces within it.

Kotoric told journalists that experience so far should help further strengthen the equality of the constituent republics and provinces and their responsibility for the work of common organs, democratization of relations within them and successful functioning of the political system of socialist self-management as a whole.

BORBA COUNCIL DISCUSSES ITS POLICY, ELECTS PRESIDENT

AU161720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[D. Soha report]

[Excerpt] Strong support for the basic orientation of BORBA was expressed in numerous discussions held during the past few months on the editorial concept of this newspaper. It was particularly stressed that this concept adequately expresses BORBA's social-information role, tasks and responsibility as a joint organ of socialist republics and provinces, organs and organizations of the federation and all parts of the SAWPY Unified Front, it was said at yesterday's session of the newly elected editorial council of BORBA. Dobroslav Culafic was elected president of the Editorial Council.

Discussing the past course of implementing the adopted editorial concept, Marko Lolic, BORBA's chief and responsible editor, said, among other things, that BORBA's role and character were defined comprehensively and in detail, and this has contributed to creating working enthusiasm and simultaneously removing certain mistakes and confusion.

The newspaper has been expanded from 12 to 16 pages and has been radically altered. Topics from our domestic political life are given priority, and this is in accordance with BORBA's concept and character. There is more ideological and social substance, particularly in the Saturday supplement "World of Culture and Arts" and in "Tribune." The appearance of the Sunday BORBA, which should be a mirror of the sociopolitical, cultural and other developments during the week, is particularly important. Marko Lolic, BORBA's chief and responsible editor, also pointed to some difficulties and weaknesses. The front page and alterations in the newspaper are not consistently equal and the entire personnel of the editorial office has not yet been fully involved. In some cases, in direct practice, there is still misunderstanding of the substance of the adopted concept and thus certain vital contents which BORBA must have are still missing. The republics and provinces are not always represented equally and comprehensively, a sort of thing that should not happen in BORBA.

KOMUNIST ARTICLE HAILS MACEDONIAN CP'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD161352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text- Belgrade--The establishment of the Communist Party of Macedonia on 19 March 1943 in Tetovo represented a logical consequence of the correct policy and stance of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito on the national question, KOMUNIST emphasizes in an article entitled "A Powerful Impetus to the Fanning of Revolution" by Strahil Gigov. The article stresses that the Macedonian people saw in this act a prospect for its national liberation as well, and that the creation of national parties also entailed the creation of a national cadre and facilitated the linking of nations on a class basis.

The Communist Party of Macedonia was established at a time when the occupiers were already completely unmasked and the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia achieved enormous successes. The political situation in 1943 was much more favorable for the party's activity than in the previous 2 years when there was much confusion and intimidation, above all due to Satorov's detrimental activity, and when the struggle against the occupiers spread to all parts of Macedonia. In this period, the article stresses, Comrade Tito showed his foresight by sending Svetozar Vukmanovic with the task of setting up the Communist Party of Macedonia. This was done on 19 March, when the Central Committee was also elected. The immediate tasks of the Central Committee, the Communist Party and the Liberation Movement of Macedonia, directed above all toward a successful conclusion of the war, were also determined.

The article emphasizes that the establishment of the Communist Party of Macedonia introduced a new quality into actions, aspirations and ideals which the Macedonian people harbored for centuries, and the people received it with enthusiasm. The confidence that the struggle would not be in vain this time was strengthened.